McAllister & Beaver

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Pennsylvania Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia.
John W. Chalfant, of Allegheny.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 John Welsh	15 Miles L. Tracy
2 Henry Disston	16 S W Starkweather
3 Chris J Hoffman	17 Daniel J Moorell
4 Chas T Jones	18 Jeremiah Lyons
5 Edwin A Fitley	19 William Hay
6 Benjamin Smith	20 Wm Cameron
7 J W Bernard	21 J B Donnelly
8 Jacob Knabb	22 Daniel O'Neill
9 John B Wanfel	23 William Nebb
10 Joseph Thomas	24 A B Bergner
11 Arlo Pardee	25 Sam M Jackson
12 Lewis Pughe	26 Jas Westerman
13 Ed S Silliman	27 W W Wilber
14 William Calder	

Political Notes.

—The Philadelphia "reform wave" bears upon its lofty crest the forms of Bill M'Mullin, Sam Josephs and George M'Gowan.

—"This is a white man's government." It was boasted at the St. Louis convention that no negroes were admitted as delegates. Democracy means slavery.—[Gazette & Bulletin.

—Some one has predicted that no man by the name of Jones can ever enter the White House. The Democratic candidate should have his name changed immediately.

—The cry among the political bummers, independent dead beats and on-the-fence shysters is, "Let's all go for Tilden"—but that "barrel of money" is the objective point.

—Hayes and Wheeler represent credit, confidence, and stability; Tilden and Hendricks represent change, experiment, and revolution. The people must decide between the two.

—Another one hankering for that "barrel of money" Sammy Tilden possesses. Hon. Edward Ransom, of North Carolina, an "Independent" (heaven save the mark), declares for Slippery Sam.

—Senator Thurman does not hesitate to say that the Republican presidential ticket is a very strong one. He declares that Hayes is a splendid man, and that his reputation is without flaw or stain.

—The Albany *Journal*, speaking of the much that is said of Tilden's success and power in accomplishing his objects, declares that the simple truth is, that he is successful when he is not seriously opposed and never successful when he is.

—All Democrats are not disloyal, but all disloyal men are Democrats. As the disloyal element is still powerful, the party to which it is attached cannot be, and ought not to be trusted with the administration of our national affairs.

—The kid-glove Democracy, of which Tilden is the chief, have not the confidence and cannot obtain the votes of the masses. His nomination will disrupt and disorganize the Democratic party. It means defeat.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

—The New York *Commercial* says Tilden's "reform" government of New York costs the tax-payers twice as much as under Gov. Dix's administration. That's how Sam keeps adding to that "barrel of money" his henchman, John Morrissey, was so loud in his boasting of.

—The Democratic platform is not a declaration of principles, but a stump speech: not the clear enunciation of a definite policy, but a string of false and reckless assertions, garnished with all the verbose rhetoric and glittering utterances of a campaign ranter.—[Albany Journal.

—The Republican campaign clubs are called "Scalpers," because Hayes wrote home during the war "that any man who would leave the army at that time to electioneer for Congress ought to be scalped." The Democratic campaign clubs are called "fence-riders," because their party are trying to ride on both sides of the financial question.

Disgraceful Officers the Result of Dissentions in Republican Ranks.

In another column will be found a letter from Howard in regard to county affairs. Our correspondent evidently understands the situation, and all that the letter contains is true. We do not think that Centre county was ever cursed with a more incompetent set of men than now grace, or more properly, disgrace, the Commissioners' and Treasurer's offices. Mistakes are continually made which subject the county to unnecessary cost, and the fact alluded to by our correspondent of the adjournment of an illegal sale in order to make it legal, is one of them; and this is a serious matter, and may effect the title of lands that will lead to no end of trouble to individuals. We do not know that these officers really intend to be dishonest, but this we do know, and every one who will take the trouble to investigate the matter can see, that they are the most pliable set of tools that the Meek ring have ever had the good fortune to obtain. It may be that they are honest, clever, incompetent fellows, but they are no less dangerous servants of the people, for they are the tools of unscrupulous men who have already their hands deep down into the county treasury; and such leaks as giving eight hundred dollars for the same work that another offers to do for less than half that sum are of common occurrence.

We have warned the people often, and some have heeded the warning. In the fall of 1873 we urged the election of one Republican commissioner. It was accomplished, and during the administration of Samuel Gramley things were conducted with more economy than they had been for years before, or than they are likely to be for some time to come; and if it had not been for the folly of a third party, instigated by Meek and such impracticable politicians as Brown, Zeigler, and others, we should have had a man instead of a tow-headed boy for treasurer.

It remains to be seen how long the people will submit to the dictation of the Meek faction—how long they will be led up to the ballot box by adroit knaves and visionary fools—how long they will submit to the rule of incompetent men and boys, controlled by a clique of political tricksters and rascals here at the county seat. We made a remark once to one of the leading members of the present Democratic faction that the people of Pennsvalley were becoming uneasy under the control of the ring. He admitted the truth of the assertion, adding: "You are making substantial gains over there, *but as much as you gain in Pennsvalley we gain in Bald Eagle* through dissentions in your own ranks." We cannot deny this. But for the folly of some of our friends in the Bald Eagle valley we should have had Campbell instead of Alexander as representative to the Legislature, and Bayard instead of the tow-headed boy for treasurer. Now, we ask, will the Republicans of the Bald Eagle continue this folly? Will they continue to be led every year by impracticable, visionary men, who are set going by Meek and his satellites, upon one pretext or another? We hope not. We sincerely hope that the lessons of the past will be heeded—that the Republicans of the Bald Eagle will stand up nobly to the work. Let us hold the glorious old strongholds of Republicanism and return next fall the old-time majorities. Remember there is no glory or honor to be won by any third party movement or distracting side issues; they only play into the hands of the enemy. With a strong pull and a pull all together this fall, we shall meet with such success as will make glad the heart of every lover of pure government.

DON CAMERON is a name now no less familiar to the Pennsylvanians than that of his eminent father, who has graced the united States Senate for so many years, to the credit of the Keystone Commonwealth. Don, young in years, is old in sound judgment and true statesmanship, and President Grant has displayed more than ordinary sagacity in selecting him to conduct the affairs of the War Department, which is regarded by every true Pennsylvanian as being the right man in the right place. We believe this is Mr. Cameron's first acceptance of a public office, but his career as a successful, honest, upright business man is a sufficient guarantee that the affairs of his new position will be conducted in accordance with the true principles of unalloyed Republicanism. Let every Pennsylvanian rejoice that our great Commonwealth is represented in the Cabinet of the President of the United States by so great and good a man as Don Cameron.

A. K. MCCLURE, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, is about the only Liberal Republican in Pennsylvania who is not supporting Hayes and Wheeler. When we come to consider the status of the *Times*, this is not surprising. In the first place, the *Times* is owned by Collins and McGlaughlins, all of whom are *Roman Catholic Democrats* dyed in the wool. Colonel McClure is only a hired writer and must get up editorials to suit the owners and his masters. This information comes to us through a source that cannot be doubted. The *Times* howls reform, but it is a wolf in disguise to catch Republican support for Democratic candidates, and the sooner some of the city Republicans look upon McClure as a cheat and a fraud, the sooner they will save themselves from the odious position of being sold body and soul to the Roman Catholic Democracy.

AN unkind cut dropped from the lips of Hon. P. Gray Meek, editor of the *Democratic Watchman*, in front of the telegraph office the other day. In reply to the remark of some Republicans that the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler would bring back the Liberals, he retorted: "If they don't do you fellows any more good than they did the Democracy you won't have much to brag of after the election." Notwithstanding, this same editor was one of two gentlemen who called on ex-Governor Curtin to invite him to address their Tilden ratification meeting, that numbered about a dozen Democrats, with a lot of boys mixed in. Governor Curtin very wisely declined to the chagrin of the cheeky individuals who had assurance enough to offer an insult to a gentleman whose real principles are known to be Republican.

THE *Watchman* has for years copied after "Brick" Pomeroy—has regarded him as a model journalist. For this reason perhaps what "Brick" has to say about Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President, may be of interest to that paper and some of its admirers throughout the county. These are the words of a plain, outspoken Western Democrat. He says:

Samuel J. Tilden was for nine years the paid tool of Tweed. He stole himself rich; became a millionaire and always preached that a Democrat should support a Democrat, if nominated for office, no matter if the nominee was a thief and murderer. * * * *

We believe Tilden to be heartless, selfish, dishonest, treacherous, and all unfit for the position his money backing is crowding him toward, but which he will not reach. We do not wish to see him President, any more than we do the more unfortunate members of the gang be betrayed when he could not be safely with it longer. God Almighty marked Samuel J. Tilden's eye with a sign of His displeasure, and that honest men might beware of one who needed blinders. He has sifted into the minds of people who are honest a feeling of fear of Tilden and all his gang.

TILDEN'S friends claim that he carried the State in 1874 by 50,000 majority. His vote was 416,000 against 378,000, which gives him a majority of 38,000 only. Last year a majority of 14,810 is claimed for his ticket. His vote was 390,000 against 386,000, which gives him some 4,000 majority. It is well to state the figures accurately, as they take down the lofty pretension of Governor Tilden's popularity, and show that he has fallen far short of his claims to public confidence. He will find that a revolution has taken place since it was seen that he wore only the mask of reform, and that New York is good for 50,000 against him, of which Kings county will furnish 10,000.

Do your whole duty for Hayes and Wheeler in November.

Folly of Intimidating Labor.

A journal published at Feliciana, La., says:

We are reliably informed that in consequence of many of the colored people leaving the parish thousands of acres of cotton and corn which need working are growing up in grass. If this state of affairs continues the cotton and corn crops will fall short fully one-half.

Feliciana was the scene recently of murder and attempts at murder. Of course no Democrat was hurt. The object of intimidating or murdering Republican citizens, white or black, is part of a system to keep control of the South in the hands of the Democratic party; and so short sighted are the Southern leaders that, while they are pitifully lying about the poverty of the South, they are willing to do their best or their worst to drive off labor and to paralyze production.

Louisiana is a State of vast resources, and were the people at peace those resources might be abundantly developed, to the enriching of all classes. But the turbulent Democracy do not sympathize with the working classes, neither North nor South. By some mysterious means they manage to hang loosely on society and to live without other labor than what is necessary to molest the industrious and intimidate Republicans. They do not seem to understand that when labor is rendered insecure, either from fear of bodily harm or from any other cause, it can transport itself to places of safety. But it is not so with the persons owning or hiring land, who are dependent upon the labor of others. Planters, for instance, if deprived of the service of the men who till their fields, who pick and bale their cotton, or who make their sugar, must see their crops perish in the absence of the laborer. If planters were wise they would not allow the members of the White League to indulge in murderous excentricity to their loss. They would protect labor at any hazard. Unfortunately, it often happens that the planter is just the man to suffer the Democratic demagogues, with blood-thirsty instincts, to molest the working man, or even to participate in the molestation or bloodthirstiness. This is a sad picture, and makes the outlook of the South worse and worse. Laborless fields seem a just return to the master for the injury he does and permits to the laborer. The laborer seeks another locality of service where his work is appreciated, and where he will be protected while working for the profit of the planter. And this he can repeat as often as his life is in danger or he is dealt by unjustly.

The case here presented occurred in Feliciana, and the crops are expected to fall short fully one-half because of the migration of the colored people. If the migration of colored workers produces such results in a small parish in Louisiana, what would be the result of the migration of colored people from a state, and that migration caused by ill usage and injustice? Has the South no Statesmen? Is peace never to return there? Is one part of the citizens of the South to be forever opposed to the other, and this in spite of loss of wealth, political disturbance, and cruel sufferings? Surely wisdom and common sense must have fled from the South when Southerners prefer to let their fields lie waste rather than treat their work people decently.

Our Indian Troubles.

Our present Indian troubles are largely due to the failure of the House of Representatives to pass the appropriations for Indian supplies. Hungry Indians cannot be kept on Government reservations, and once off of them any attempt to force them back must lead to bloodshed. From time to time the officers in command of troops on the frontier have sent word to the War Department that an Indian outbreak could not be prevented unless the promised supplies be furnished promptly. The Interior Department has called upon Congress to furnish the money required, and has placed all the facts before the House for its members to form a correct judgment regarding the situation. Yet, with a full sense of the danger, with repeated warnings of what would follow delay, the House of Representatives, bent upon making a little cheap political capital pass the needed appropriations, and, from present indications, have involved the country in an Indian war which will call for many millions of money to carry on and thousands of lives to suppress.

This may be Democratic economy and reform, but the people who suffer will not so regard it. The butchery of our soldiers, the Indian raids upon our settlements, the horrors which follow in the track of an Indian war, might have been prevented by prompt action on the part of the House. For neglect of duty, for delaying the passage of needed appropriation bills, for manifest incapacity as legislators, for the injury inflicted upon the public interests by the partisan action of the Democrats in Congress, the people will hold the Democratic party to a strict accountability.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* says he has "traveled in the South for the past nine years, and that no troops are needed South except to carry out the wicked designs of the party in power." From the tenor of his letter we have no doubt he is honest in his belief, and that he might just as well have made it fifteen years instead of nine. The Democratic party North, with Jerry Black, as Attorney-General of the nation, opposed the use of the troops in the South in 1861. The Democratic party and Sam. Tilden in convention assembled declared the war a failure and advised the withdrawal of troops from the South in 1864. There is very little doubt if the party that is out of power was consulted, the troops would be withdrawn now. A "united South" is the only hope of the Copperheads in the present campaign, and a "united South" can only be obtained by the withdrawal of the troops. There is a clear Republican majority in at least six Southern States, if all who are entitled to a vote are permitted without interference. The fear of the old Copperheads is that they will be protected in the exercise of that right, and the fear seems to be pretty well grounded. This will account for the overwhelming anxiety for the withdrawl of troops. Well, they are not likely to be withdrawn.

THE whole country, and particularly the city of New York, was indebted a few years ago to the New York *Times* for its bold and complete exposition of the villainies of Tweed and his ring of thieves who were robbing the people of millions with impunity. That paper stated not long ago that Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was no better than the "Boss" himself, as it could be proven that he was in close alliance with him at the time his villiany was being perpetrated. The *Times* is now at work on the evidence, and among many other proofs, prints the following from the testimony taken in the suit of the people against Tweed:

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1868.

The National Broadway Bank will pay to the order of William M. Tweed, five thousand dollars.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Indorsed: "Pay S. J. Tilden or order.—WM. M. TWEED.

"For deposit in the bank of North America.—S. J. TILDEN."

Samuel can now rise and explain.

THE Democratic platform arraigns the Republican party for a profligate waste of the public lands, and denounces it because six times as much land have been given to railroads as to individuals. We might ask these Democratic long-ears what the one-sixth given to individuals would have been worth had it not been for the railroads which were made possible by the land granted to them? A farm of 160 acres across a thousand miles from a railroad may look all right to a New York politician, but to a Western farmer the smoke of a locomotive adds considerable to its attractiveness. If the South would give away two-thirds of its idle land for the encouragement of enterprise, the remaining third might be the salvation of its people. The pacific railroad has done more to settle and civilize the West than Democracy could have done in a thousand years.

WHILE our brave troops are being slaughtered on the plains for want of sufficient support the Democrats of the House are refusing supplies to the army because the Senate refuses to still further decrease the handful of men now in the service. A nation of 45,000,000 of people; an exposed frontier; an Indian war threatened, yet Sunset Cox is of the opinion that "we can get along without any army until after the November election." To leave the nation crippled and defenceless appears to be the policy of Democracy.

Our Washington Letter.

The President's Letter to ex-Secretary Bristow—Democracy in Trouble in N. C.—The Resignation of P. M. G. Jewell; and the New P. M. G. Tyner—Heated Term and Democratic Economy—The Era of Good Feelings in the South Not Yet—What a Northern Carpet-Bagger says, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 17, '76.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

THE sudden departure of Mr. Jewell from the Cabinet, and the immediate nomination of Judge Tyner to fill his place, was not so much of a surprise among the knowing ones here. Notwithstanding Mr. Jewell was very affable, he leaves the Post-Office Department with fewer friends among the clerks there than any Post-master General ever preceding him. This fact is accounted for by reason that he treated the clerks as he had been accustomed to treat his employees, "his hands," as he styled them, in his Connecticut tannery. Whatever may be said in commendation of this ex-P. M. G., the country may be assured, if the President shall feel the necessity of giving the reason for asking his resignation, his reason will be satisfactory. Our new Post-master General, Judge Tyner, is the right man in the right place. With a thorough knowledge of the internal workings of the Post Office Department and postal affairs generally throughout the country, with the instinct of a perfect gentleman, he cannot help proving a valuable acquisition to the public service.

The President's letter to ex-Secretary Bristow is like a bomb-shell in the Democratic camp. It is thought that so much having been said concerning the whisky ring frauds to the injury of the President, that he, the President, will urge the different members of his Cabinet to go before the committee and testify to everything that has been spoken in Cabinet meetings. Should this be done, doubtless the country would be shown that the President was among the foremost in devising the ways to unearth these whisky frauds, and not that he, as has been reported, was anxious to shield the guilty ones.

The nomination yesterday of Judge Settle of the Supreme Court, of North Carolina, for Governor of that State, is affecting Mr. Vance sorely. In talking with a Democrat the other day, Mr. V. said that his State was not by any means sure for Tilden and Hendricks, but as far as he was concerned in his Congressional district he was all right. Mr. V. wants the Democratic National Committee to spend money in his State.

The heated term is in full blast and the thermometer ranging close to 100 degrees in the shade; so, also, with the ideas of the Democracy in their so-called economy; and one would suppose that the House of Representatives expected the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the United States to live by foraging on the different countries to which they may be severally accredited; that the navy, like Job's asses, could lunch from the east wind that fills its flowing sails, and the army, while fighting the noble Indian warrior, reduced itself to breech-clout and scalp-lock feather. Verily, the Democratic "children of this generation are wiser than the children of Light." They bounced into power because the Republicans fell asleep on their watch and let their enemies steal the march on them—and its saving enemies I know whereof I speak—for the Democrat is the sworn and deadly foe of all reform, although he is ever prating about it; but his ideas of reform are to turn out every man that helped in any way to uphold the Union in its struggle and put in every rebel and Copperhead, and as they are hungry, ragged and in want, the Lord help the treasury and the tax-payer if they ever get the upper hand.

By the way, you hear and read in the papers a great deal about the era of good fellowship in the South, and how anxious they are down there to welcome any decent, respectable Northern man with or without capital who desires to settle amongst them. Well, now that sounds and reads nicely, but it is all bosh in reality. We have right here in Washington a man who has just been run out of the State of Arkansas. I will tell you his story. He is as straight-forward a man as you ever met with; anything else in the world but a shrieker or bloody-shirt chap, though he is a good Republican, and says so when asked. He says: "I went down into Arkansas and built as find a house as you can find between the Missouri line and the city of Little Rock. I built a saw mill, planing mill, and grist mill complete. I had to take Northern laborers down to put up the machinery because I could not find skilled laborers there to do it. I started in business and minded my own business, but it wouldn't work, and for the last six weeks or two months before I left I had to go round like a walking arsenal and have my house and mill guarded by night to keep it from being burned. And why? Simply because when they asked me I told them I was a Republican and didn't believe secession was ever right."

And to-day he is working here for what he can get, and has sacrificed per force every dollar he has out in the State of Arkansas.

Now let me ask if that is the way they treat people there, what would they do when the whole country falls into their hands? They are howling for reform and crying stop thief so as to divert public attention from their own derilments; but if you will stop to think a moment, just ask yourself and your readers one question: Is there a city or a State in this

Continued on Fifth Page.

Poetry.

The Crowded Street.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Let me move slowly through the street,
Filled with an ever shifting train,
Amid the sound of steps that beat
The murmuring walks like autumn rain:

How fast the flitting figures come!
The mild, the fierce, the stony face—
Some bright with thoughtless smiles, and some
Where secret tears have left their trace.

They pass to toil, to strife, to rest—
To halls in which the feast is spread—
To chambers where the funeral guest
In silence sits beside the bed.

And some to happy homes repair,
Where children pressing cheek to cheek,
With mute caresses shall declare
The tenderness they cannot speak.

And some who walk in calmness here,
Shall shudder as they reach the door
Where one who made their dwelling dear,
Its flower, its light, is seen no more.

Youth, with pale cheek and tender frame,
And dreams of greatness in thine eye,
Go'st thou to build an early name,
Or early in the task to die?

Keen son of trade, with eager brow,
Who is now fluttering in thy snare?
Thy golden fortunes, tower they now,
Or melt the glittering spires in air?

Who of this crowd to-night shall tread
The dance till daylight gleams again?
Who sorrow o'er the untimely dead?
Who writhe in throes of mortal pain?

Some, famine struck, shall think how long
The cold, dark hours, how slow the light:
And some, who flaunt amid the throng,
Shall hide in dens of shame to-night.

Each where his tasks or pleasure call,
They pass, and heed each other not:
There is one who heeds, who holds them all
In his large love and boundless thought.

These struggling tides of life, that seem
In wayward, aimless course to tend,
Are eddies of the mighty stream
That rolls to its appointed end.

The Model Subscriber.

"Good morning, sir; Mr. Editor, how are the folks to-day?
I owe you for next year's paper; I thought I'd come and pay.
And Jones is agoin' to take it, and this is his money here;
I shut down lendin' it to him, and then coaxed him to try it a year.
And here is a few items that happened last week in our town.
I thought they'd look good for the paper, and so I just jotted 'em down.
And here's a bushel of russets my wife picked expressly for you;
A small bunch of flowers from Jennie, she tho't she must do something, too.
You're doin' the politics bully, as all our family agree.
Just keep your old goose quill a flappin', and give them a good one for me.
And now you are chuck full of business, and I won't be taking your time.
I've things of my own I must tend to—good day, sir, I believe I will climb."
The editor sat in his sanctum and brought down his fist with a thump,
"God bless that old farmer!" he muttered, he's a regular jolly old trump."
And 'tis thus with our noble profession, and thus it will ever be still:
There are some who appreciate its labor and some who perhaps never will.
But in the great time that is coming, when Gabriel's trumpet shall sound,
And they who have labored and rested shall come from the quivering ground.
And they who have striven and suffered to teach and ennoble the race
Shall march to the front of the column, each one in his God-given place.
As they march through the gates of the City with proud victorious tread,
The editor and his assistants will not be far from the head!

Our Story Teller.

Marrying for Love.

Edward Featherby was the richest person in Athol. And the fact of his being rich was the most annoying fact in his existence. The Featherby family had been wealthy during the three generations of its known history. Riches might take wings when in the possession of Smith, Jones or Robinson, but they remained true to the Featherbys. But money could not keep them out of the limits of that great bankrupt court—Death, and hence Edward Featherby came into possession of a fortune of two million on his twenty-first birthday—his father having died three years previously.

We are all familiar with the maxim that it is our duty to look after the pence, the dollars being able to take care of themselves. The principle holds good among larger figures; a moderate income needs careful nursing; a million will care for itself and its owner.

In all Athol county there was not to be found a more unassuming young man than Edward Featherby. What he might have been had he been the son of a poor man, we cannot conjecture; but filling a position where envy could not touch his heart, he was full of good feeling towards everybody, and was as natural in tone and manner as one could be.

The society in Athol was exclusive, though not aristocratic. It was so divided into sets that the steps between the lowest and the highest were numerous, though the actual difference between the two was very small. But the lines were drawn tightly, and the walls of partition between Jew and Gentile were not more real than the barriers each little clique piled against the clique below it.

It was six years since Featherby came into his property. He had graduated at Yale when twenty-four, had spent a year in Europe, and was now but just returned from a year's wandering in the far west of his native land.

If to most of us a fortune had been given when we were in our twenties, we should have made it give us pleasure and pleasant visions ahead; but it was not doing this for Featherby. His life was bitter and purposeless on account of his wealth. He reached the stage in his existence when he desired to be judged and loved for the manhood that was in him, and not for his dollars; but there had come over him a constantly increasing feeling that people were really bowing and smiling at his two millions, though they seemed to be acting as if friendly to him.

The way of educating mankind—yes, and womankind—I fear we do not appreciate at its full value the modern novel. As to what the young man and maiden are taught in the class-room we can afford to be comfortable—they will soon forget it. But the stories which they carry to their chambers are lessons that are apt to leave indelible marks behind them. The novel is a bit of life being enacted before us, and oftentimes its effect is a thousand times more potent because the hero and heroine are but ink and paper, instead of flesh and blood. The modern novel deals with the heart-strings. Whatever the song, the refrain is always love. If the theme of the book be murder, forgery, gaming or only idylic life, the thread that holds it is sure to be love. Search the heart of your daughter, my dear madam; probe deep for the moral lessons you have been teaching her these eighteen years; you will have your labor for your pains. She has built a world of her own and peopled it with men and women of novels; and her own life is not as you have made it, but as Scott, Dickens and Trollope have given it to her.

Edward Featherby's life had been moulded into its present unsatisfactoriness because of a steady course of novel reading. And the result of his reading, as it most vividly impressed itself upon his mind, was this one fact: that to be loved for one's self, a man must either be poor or a rascal.

In all the novels the rich young man was sought after for his riches; the villain was loved because he was not like other men; the poor young man was loved because of himself. And the woman who married the poor man to-day, was ready to turn to the wealthy one and marry him on the morrow. In all life, the rich young man was the least to be envied.

That he should be thinking of love and marriage was entirely natural. He had reached the age when his friends were taking to themselves wives, and it was a matter-of-course that he should contrast his own empty life with their overflowing cups. His heart was hungry for love; his life was incomplete if he lived alone. A thousand and one plans had suggested themselves to him, wherein he might drop out of himself into some penniless man, and woo and win; but there was always some unpleasant feature in each plan. There were stories of rich men playing coachmen and winning their employers' daughters, but he was sure that he would not marry a woman who was willing to marry her father's coachman. Then again he didn't know how to do anything in the shape of work, and consequently such schemes as these were impossible.

In a small degree he was an artist. Had he been poor, the probabilities are that he would have been an artist of no common merit; but his two millions had prevented him from being more than commonplace. Yet it struck him that there was a covering under which he might masquerade. The more he looked at it the more feasible it seemed, and at last he arranged a plan to suit his purpose.

First, no human being was to be acquainted with the proposed adventure; second, his attorney was to have exclusive power during his absence, so that he would neither need to read or write a business letter during the summer. The attorney was not a very pleasant man, but he was thoroughly honest. His business must have brought him a good income; but he was always in trouble about his own money matters, while the affairs of his clients were kept in the most scientific manner.

Mr. Thrift received his rich client's orders as if they were the most matter-of-fact directions, and asked no questions, except such as were absolutely necessary to a proper understanding of his position.

When this was settled, Featherby wrote his friends that he was going on a journey up North; drew a thousand dollars out of the bank, packed a very modest trunk with a very modest wardrobe, stuck his sketch book and colors in a corner of the trunk, and bought a ticket to Albany.

From Albany his route was not yet determined. He consulted guide books and maps, and finally decided he would go into the country. No sooner said than he was on his way to the interior of the State. Stopping at a central point he mapped out another route, and three days afterwards he was sitting in the hotel in the village of Newhall, and congratulating himself that he had selected a place where none of his friends would molest him.

The arrival of a stranger in Newhall was a matter of but little consequence to the people of the village. They made good butter and cheese, and prospered, and they had small curiosity as to what a strange gentleman at the hotel might be doing. Herein they showed their Dutch blood, as well as their good common sense.

The sense of being free to do as he pleased, and not be hampered by prying eyes, was very pleasant to Featherby. He chatted with the farmers, chatted with their wives, gave pictures to their children, and was welcomed by them when he came around. If any of them had any curiosity as to his business there, the sketch book under his arm would have solved it; but it is doubtful if they cared as to his purposes.

The summer opened with a joyousness such as only the country summer possesses, and Featherby began to feel thoroughly at home in Newhall. The minister had invited him to take tea with him, the doctor had invited him to call at his office when he felt like smoking a cigar, the blacksmith was always glad to see him coming into his shop, and the young people seemed pleased when he joined their picnics.

The young maidens of Newhall were such as only the country towns of the North can show. Though born in the country, daughters of farmers, yet each had been sent to the best schools in the State, and they had brought back to their country homes ease of manners and grace of carriage that was fully equal to their sisters in the large cities. And their graces were peculiarly becoming, as they were toned down by the realties of country life.

Featherby declared to himself the second Sunday he attended the village church that he had never seen so many charming girls. And he declared further that he was going to become acquainted with them.

Gaining their acquaintances was not a difficult matter. They were not bold, neither were they unduly shy; and when he accompanied Dr. Folds to a picnic, some two weeks later, he was, very naturally, introduced to nearly all the pretty girls of the village.

He had a very pleasant day. Smoking a cigar at the window of his room late in the evening, he declared to himself that it had been the pleasantest day he had known since he was a boy. He congratulated himself upon his good sense in having thought of this masquerade, and wondered why men could linger among the affected girls of the cities, when there were such charming flowers of womanhood in the country. And how pleasant all the young ladies had been! Miss Manley was evidently the belle of the place, and she was very pretty; but Miss Verney was—well if not quite so pretty, a little more interesting.

He had had a very pleasant walk with Miss Verney. She had just the color of hair he most admired—gold, tinged with red. She looked a little wearied. No wonder; some one said she was the school teacher. Pretty hard work for a delicate woman, he said, and then he threw his cigar away and went to bed.

As soon as he awoke in the morning he began to laugh aloud. His dreams had been absurdly real, and through most of them he had figured—now with Miss Manley, now with Miss Verney. His system must be out of order, he declared, still laughing heartily, and a walk before breakfast would set him right. From the hotel towards the river was the prettiest street in Newhall. Great elms drooped gracefully across the road and made a royal canopy. Featherby started down this street at a moderate pace until he saw a lady sauntering ahead of him. He thought he knew her and a few minutes of energetic stepping brought him beside her.

"Ah, good morning, Miss Verney; do you, too, require morning walks?"

"Not often," said she, blushing, "for I find enough exercise during the day; but this morning was too pleasant not to come to the elm walk."

She looked very pretty. Her morning walk had done much for her, but she was not indebted to that for more than a little extra color. She was dressed in perfect taste, and I think was well worth walking out before breakfast to have a look at. And in this opinion Edward Featherby fully agreed.

He kept at her side as long as he dared and then turned back to his hotel with regret. It was his intention to meet her after school hours, but his plans were not good and he missed her. In the evening Dr. Folds took him to call on Miss Manley and he enjoyed himself thoroughly. But when he sat down in his own room his thoughts ran to the figure he had seen in the morning.

Every morning for the next week found him going towards the elm walk before breakfast, but he had the entire path to himself—the school teacher was invisible. Then he called upon her. Miss Verney was not a native of Newhall, of this much he was possessed; but where her home was he neither knew nor cared, and preferred to remain in ignorance, fearing questioning might reveal something that would necessitate him to disclose his own home. Miss Verney boarded at farmer Hooper's, and at farmer Hooper's Featherby found her.

She was playing a solitary game of croquet in the yard; and of course he joined her. If neither played a very good game it was just as well; they had all the more excuse for talking, and in the end to drop the mallets and go walking up the road. Featherby was a good talker; Miss Verney was a capital listener. He talked his best to-night, and all the better because she followed him closely and understood him so thoroughly.

Life to a young man who is worth two millions is not like life as you and I look at it, dear reader. And yet, when you think of the walks you took when the sunset glow was still in the west, and of the little hand that lay so lightly and trustingly on your arm, do you not think your words and feelings were as carefree, and your hopes as high as if you had been heir to all Solomon's wealth? Ah, we are all rich when we draw pictures of what we shall do for the girl we love. And the trait of Miss Verney's character that Featherby was most pleased with was her naturalness. She was thoroughly herself, he said, and a very interesting self, too. She told him of the dull routine of the school room, of her distaste for her work; but she was compelled to work to be independent, and she made the best of it.

How he pitied the little thing. But he admired her for working. She would not be a drag on her father (he had heard her mention her father); she preferred to work and be independent. This was a noble independence and he respected her for the feeling.

But all evenings come to an end, and he had to take his leave. If he dreamt that night, Miss Manley did not obtrude herself upon his mind. In the morning he took his usual walk in the elm path and he met Miss Verney, as he knew he should. Another delightful half hour in her company, and he was beginning to be in love. Love grows rapidly when there is nothing to interfere. He was free to woo whomsoever he would; she was likewise free and to be wooed. They could meet every day if they wished, and their right to meet and to love was unquestioned. Newhall noticed that the artist was devoting himself to the school teacher; but Newhall said he seemed to be a nice fellow and it would be a good match, and then smiled on them in a friendly, encouraging way.

It was the evening of the 3d of July. Miss Verney had closed her school that day for the summer, and she was exhausted with a hard day's labor. She was sitting on the porch of Farmer Hooper's house. Featherby came up the path, saw how tired she was, and said he would not ask her to go down to the river as he had intended, because she was so tired.

"No," said she, getting up; "I am not too tired for that; and besides you—" and she stopped and blushed. She had said no more than she meant.

"And me?" he asked.

"Oh, you deserve to be treated better, after walking up the hill," she said, laughingly.

He was sure that was not what she was going to say, but had to be satisfied then. They went down the long lane through the meadows to the river. It was a pretty walk and a lovely river. They had been there often before. But neither was quite so much at ease to-night as usual.

She was going away in a few days to spend her vacation at the home of an old schoolmate. He was wondering if she loved him; if it was possible that she would give him a "yes" to the question he was about to ask her. He had determined a week before that he would ask the question. She was everything that he wanted in a wife. She was sweet-tempered, beautiful, cultivated and honest. If he won her he would have the satisfaction of knowing that she married him for himself, and his future would be but little less perfect than Paradise.

"I wish you would tell me what you were going to say about me to-night," he said, after what seemed a long silence.

"I was going to add that you would rest me," she said, with blushing candor.

His heart beat loudly, as he took her hand and kissed it. She did not draw it away.

"I love you," he said. "I wish I might give you rest always. Do you think you could learn to love me?"

"I love you now," she replied in a whisper.

When they parted that night he had explained to her that he was not rich, but that he was able to live modestly, and had told her how love for her would give him vigor and power to do great things. He was afraid his manner was a little theatrical while he had said this, because she looked at him in a puzzled way. But her answer was a kiss.

They were married in August. He was too impatient to delay longer. They were married at Farmer Hooper's, and all Newhall turned out to the wedding. And when Featherby took his bride away, many were the good wishes that followed them.

And he had not yet undeceived her, nor told her of his real position in the world. Their bridal tour was not through hackneyed routes, but was through byways of country where they were always close to nature. He did not want any of his friends to meet him and remove his wife's ignorance yet. They drifted along in this way during September, and then Featherby began to long to have his bride in her own house.

He said they would turn their faces homeward, and she said that she was glad.

"By-the-by, my dear," said he, "do you not want to see your father before we go home?"

"My father is dead," she said, "but I have always called my uncle father."

"You have never told me where he lived," said Featherby.

"You have never asked me before," she said.

"No, of course not," said he, fearing he had made an insinuation when he had no intention of doing anything of the kind. "I have not cared before, because I wanted you all to myself. But now we will go and see your friends, if you wish. That is why I asked where your father, or uncle lived."

He lives in Athol," said she, with face averted.

"What!" he exclaimed, and then, recovering himself: "In Athol. And what is his name?"

"Robert Thrift."

A cold sweat came over Featherby's face.

"What a stupid fool I was not to recognize you! I remember now that Thrift had a niece, Verney. Of course you knew me all the time?"

"Yes," she said, slowly, "I knew you all the time."

The Baby's Death.

How tenderly Louise Chandler Moulton touches upon that sharp grief a mother's heart can only know—the death of a little blossom which unfolded so gently beneath her love, but which the wise Father has gathered to Himself.

There came a morning at last when the baby's eyes did not open. Dr. Erskine felt the heart throb gently under his fingers, but he knew it was beating its last. He trembled for Elizabeth, and dared not tell her. She anticipated him.

"Doctor," she said—and her voice was as passionless that it might almost have belonged to a disembodied spirit—"I know that my darling is dying."

He bowed his head mutely. Her very calmness awed him.

"Is there anything you can do to ease her?"

"Nothing. I do not think she suffers."

"Then will you please go away? She is mine—nobody's but mine, in her death—and I want her quite to myself to the last."

Sorrowfully enough he left her.

Elizabeth held the child closely but gently. She thought in that hour she never loved anything else. She wanted to cry, but her eyes were dry and burning and not a tear fell on the little upturned face, changing so fast to marble. She bent over and whispered something in the baby's ear—a wild, passionate prayer that it would remember her again in the infinite space. A look seemed to answer her—a radiant, loving look, which she thought must be born of the near heaven. She pressed her lips in a lost despairing agony of love to the little face, from which already, as she kissed it, the soul had fled. Her white wonder had gone home. This which lay upon her hungry heart was stone.

Changed His Mind for the Better.

A man whom I knew, crossed the Chelsea ferry to Boston one morning, and turned into Commercial street for his usual glass. As he poured out the poison the proprietor's wife came in and confidentially asked for five hundred dollars to purchase an elegant lace shawl she had seen at Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s. He drew from his breast pocket a well-filled pocket-book and counted her out the money.

The man pushed aside the glass untouched, and laying down 10 cents departed in silence. That very morning his devoted Christian wife had asked him for ten dollars to buy a cheap cloak that she might attend church. He crossly told her he hadn't the money. As he left the saloon he thought:

"Here I am helping to pay for five hundred dollar cashmeres for that man's wife, but mine asks in vain for a ten dollar cloak. I can't stand this I have spent my last dime for drink."

When the next pay day came that meek, loving wife was surprised with a beautiful cloak from her reformed husband. She could scarcely believe her own eyes and ears as he laid it on the table, saying:

"There, Emma, is a present for you. I have been a fool long enough. Forgive me for the past, and I will never touch liquor again."

She threw her arms around his neck, and the hot tears told her heartfelt joy as she sobbed out:

"Charlie, I thank you a thousand times. I never expected so nice a cloak. You couldn't have selected a prettier one. This seems like other days. Come, now, I have supper all warm. You are so good, and I am so happy."

The great, strong, noble fellow could nor hide the tears as he related the facts to me. He said it was the happiest hour in ten years.

We noticed a man walking down High street the morning after the Fourth, and every few steps he took he would turn around with surprising quickness and look behind him, as though he expected some one were following him with malicious intent. A case of fire-cracker bursting under coat tails, probably.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Century Plant—A Costly Celebration—Ushering in the New Age—Sights in the Harbor—The Star Spangled Bander, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, July 11, 1876.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

The week has been almost one long holiday. On Sunday evening it commenced among the large class whose patriotism largely outweighs their piety and even now numerous traces of the grand jubilation greet the eye on every side in addition to the myriad headaches which remain to those who celebrated "not wisely but too well," and which, though invisible, are equally mementoes of the occasion. The amount of money that New York has poured as a libation upon her country's altar, in the shape of fireworks, etc., cannot be closely computed, but must have been immense. I have heard the value of the flags and decorations alone estimated at $100,000 (though I should not want to guarantee the correctness of the statement) and the various pyrotechnics must have amounted to more than as much more.

The festivities culminated on the night of the third, when the city fairly flamed. Everybody was out of doors, rejoicing noisily or more quietly admiring the brilliancy of the scene. Millions of Chinese lanterns and numerous gas jet frames, representing patriotic designs—eagles, mottoes and the talismanic figures, "76"—illuminated the dark streets and brought out the full beauties of the festooned dradery. The event of the evening was intended to be the grand torch-light procession that marched through the principal streets and finally brought up in Union Square which was the central point of attraction. This procession, though very long, was a straggling and irregular failure, which, however, was amply atoned for by the splendor of the midnight festival. Shortly before twelve o'clock the combined military bands who had accompanied the procession to the number of 300, together with the torch-bearers, arranged themselves on long platforms, prepared for their reception, and after a few minutes of expectancy, during which the assembled multitude became breathlessly still, the midnight bell proclaimed the "day of a hundred years." It seems as though your readers must have heard the noise that followed. All the bells, cannon and steam whistles in this and the neighboring cities, rang, boomed and shrieked in concert, drowning the cheers of the crowd and the music of the 300, who at the same instant struck up "Hail Columbia." Simultaneously with this rockets went up from the four corners of the square and along its centre spouted Roman candles, "flower pots," volcanoes," colored lights and the whole catalogue of ornamental fire pieces. The display of fireworks was continued until daybreak, and as may be imagined, but little sleep was to be had that night.

The Fourth itself was on the whole quietly observed; in fact there were thousands who had so completely played themselves out the day before that they were obliged, willy-nilly, to keep pretty still and rest. In the evening there was a repetition on a much more extensive scale of the pyrotechnic display. As this could not be well seen from any point in town I took a steamer and went down the harbor to where a general view could be obtained. From this standpoint the scene was beyond description. On three sides of us blazed the lights of Brooklyn, New York and the Jersey shore, while out to seaward on the fourth side lay masses of clouds in which the lightning played continually. A thousand rockets writhed slowly upward looking like the upreared crests of gigantic fiery serpents. Countless balls of fire rose and fell against the dark sky and were reflected in the waters of the bay. Red lights burning in the streets of the town threw a glare far up into the heavens, bringing out towers and banners, and giving the effect of so many vast conflagrations. So striking was the suggestion of the time when

"The rockets red glare,
The bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night
That our flag was still there,"

that on some one breaking out into the inspiring strains of the national anthem the sound was taken up by the whole company and the hymn sung through with magnetic power.

The casualties which, unfortunately, must continue to accompany our annual jubilee so long as noise and smoke hold their place as the chief elements in a proper observance of the day, have luckily been few this year. It was very reasonably feared that with the extra efforts which this anniversary would call out, the death roll must show a corresponding increase. But such has not been the case, and beyond the usual fires and two or three fatal accidents the general damage has been slight.

As I said before, the day we celebrate

Continued on Seventh Page.

Political and General.

Ben Franklin was the oldest signer of the Declaration of Independence, he being three score and ten. Thomas Lynch and Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, both aged 27, were the youngest signers.

By a vote of 29 to 10 the Centennial Commission refuses to open the exhibition on Sunday. This makes the Centennial a fit exemplar of the deep religious sentiment that founded this nation a hundred years ago

"It is not the party, but the people speaking," says the Hon. John Morrissey, referring to the nomination of Tilden. There are also a number of honest Illinois farmers speaking, whom Tilden robbed and plundered when he "wrecked" the Galena railroad to obtain that "barrel of money," but those farmers are speaking in a very different strain from the bruisers and gamblers who obey Morrissey's behest. And Slippery Sam will find that out in November.

"There are forty-three millions of people in the United States," says "Brick" Pomeroy, "and one man of this multitude we will not support for the Presidency. That man is Samuel J. Tilden."

Our Reform Governor, Gen. Hartranft, is quietly but vigorously prosecuting frauds upon the State revenue, and this regardless of the Presidency. Tilden, the trimmer, went into the reform business for political effect; but Hartranft goes into it for the benefit of the taxpayers of the State and without regard to future political honors.

When Samuel Jones Tilden was soliciting votes for governor it was customary for him to speak from the rear platform of cars at each station. The speeches were short, and the audiences were worked up by his railroad agents in advance. "My dear citizens of foreign birth," said Samuel, at a station where he noticed a large number of empty beer kegs, "if it were in my power to be born again, I would be born a German." "Faith, what is that ye's sayin', anyway!" said a man who had been "worruking on the raleroad." "That is," said Samuel Jones, suddenly inspired with love for the Green Isle, "if I could not be born an Irishman."

The selection of Hon. Z. Chandler as Chairman of the Republican National Committee at Philadelphia on Saturday, and of the Hon. R. C. McCormick as Secretary, secures to the Republican cause the efficient management of two of the most experienced gentlemen in the country. They are both distinguished for the possesion of political brains, which is a commodity that ought always to decide the selection for such positions.

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CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

Publication.

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will sell Hardware, Stoves, Saddlery, Coach-making, Carriages, Shovel Plows, specialty, at the lowest cash prices. Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best Cook Stoves and Ranges in this county. The best Warmsutta shirt, 3-ply linen bosom, and the "King of Shirts," $1 50 each. Hats and Shirts as low as $1 00. all repairs for same, and will sell lower than elsewhere. All kinds of Oils, &c. Nails, Iron and warrant them to be good. We keep goods, will pay them to come and see us. Childrens' carriages in the market, any one in this county building, or dealing in this line of

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E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

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ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

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J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

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DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. F. I. KIER.

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SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town

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v4n16-1y

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M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

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Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

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THOMAS H. RHOADS

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at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v3n12-1y

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DRUGGIST,

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Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family receipes. v6n1-1y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year.$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding 7 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

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1 inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
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One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

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Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.

Bellefonte, Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

That Illegal Advertising.

HOWARD, July 15, 1876.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

Down in this neck o' woods we were pleased to read in your paper the doings of the Court House ring; their treachery, deception, and the peculation of those who have control of our county finances.

There are some notes known here that may be of use to you in sifting the acts of those who hover around the money bags of the county. I will glance at a few of them. Before the last election, when Dan. Musser was the Democratic nominee for county Treasurer, it was objected and urged against him that he would not perform the duties of the office himself, but wanted the office for his son. This charge was going like wildfire among the people and unless contradicted was bound to work his defeat. At this critical period Bower, the law partner of C. T. Alexander, appeared, and pledged his word and honor to Judge Dopp and others that if Musser was elected he would move to Bellefonte and attend to the Treasurer's office himself, and that he, Bower, was authorized by Musser to give this pledge. The people believed him—Musser was elected, but what became of lawyer Bower's pledge? Why it proves one of two things: first, that he was not authorized to make the pledge, therefore he lied; and in the second place that if Musser was elected he was to give the office to his son: therefore Bower's pledges were a mere gull-trap to deceive the people, and to secure profit to himself by it at the same time. Bower's uncle, H. A. Mingle, was nominated for County Commissioner and elected. On January 1st, 1876, the incoming Commissioners and Auditors assembled and the squirming episode commences. A. Hoy had had his tilt with Meek about the Senatorship, and disapproved of Alexander running against L. A. Mackey, the regular nominee for Congress; therefore the ring's guillotine was put in motion and off went Hoy's head. They removed him from the position of attorney to the Commissioners, and Uncle Mingle had his nephew, Bower, appointed in his stead. Then Mingle and Hall resolved to retain J. S. Barnhart as clerk to the board. This was the first shuffle and change made by the ring for future operations.

Musser did appoint "his son to run the machine," as he said, the ring thus cheating the people in the choice of electing their Treasurer, and placing young Musser in the line of the ring precedents, and Bower, the toad-eater of Alexander and Meek, in a position to lie, cheat and deceive the people whenever ordered by his trainers. Next in order was the choosing of an editor for the county printing. Fred. Kurtz, of the *Reporter*, put in a bid for the printing of the blank forms, &c., needed, at a much lower price than Meek charged the county. This was treason against the sap-suckers of the Treasury, and as Meek the year before had rushed on nearly a two years' supply of blank forms, and got his pay for them, he devises the trick, and his benchmen, Alexander and Barnhart, enter into it and dupe the Commissioners into changing the rule to the gammon rule—give the printing to the lowest bidder, and Meek according to previous arrangement bid for the whole, including the blank forms (when none were needed) at the former rate. He got it, leaving the *Reporter* and the *Reichster* out in the cold, unless they consent to become the servile stipendiaries of Meek and Alexander. Having arranged to make Bower (the dupe law partner of Alexander) chairman of the county committee they secured the ropes of all the moves to be made this fall in favor of Alexander for Congress and Meek for Senator.

Now let us see who gains by the ring tactics? Who but the stealthy, self-conceited, grabbing J. Smith Barnhart, who walked into the clerkship over better and more deserving Democrats, and now we see on the Commissioners' door a sign which reads

"J. S. Barnhart,"
"Attorney-at-Law,"

and in the office he fills up Meek's surplus blanks with the heading:

"J. N. Hall,
"Andrew Gregg, Commissioners.
"H. A. Mingle,
"J. S. Barnhart, Attorney-at-Law."
Commissioners office,
Bellefonte, Pa.

So you see that J. S. Barnhart not only gets his large pay for his very minimum services as clerk of the Commissioners, but in addition is found in a lawyer's office, coal, light, stationery, &c., all free of rent, taxes, and of all expenses, as they are all paid for by the tax-payers of the county. Has he not the right, and may he not well style himself "Cæsar" in defending the Commissioners?

But why do the Commissioners employ Bower, and pay him as counsel for their board, when they have the honorable J. S. Barnhart, attorney-at-law, as their clerk? He should be the peer of the legal squab they have engaged as their counsel, and he is paid sufficient for both services. But Meek and Alexander must have a Treasury tit in Bower's mouth as a sinecure, and for the purpose of evidencing their strong devotion to retrenchment and reform.

Then we have the acts of the Treasurer in the publication of the sale of the unseated lands, in which we again see Meek in the wood pile. The law and usage in Centre county was to publish the list in two of the newspapers of the county, and now to gratify the ring dictator I see they have been published in three. But Meek, determined to punish Kurtz, of the *Reporter*, for his want of subordination and fealty, refused to let him have the printing of the list of unseated lands, and the Pewee acting Treasurer had to obey orders, and see the effect. In Purdon's Digest I find that the Treasurers of the several counties are "to give sixty days' "publication in the papers of the time "and place of sale," and that the Treasurers "shall be and they are hereby re-"spectively authorized and directed to "commence on the second Monday "of June in every year, and ad-"journ from day to day, if it shall be "found necessary so to do, and make "sale of the whole or any part of such "tracts of unseated lands." These directions of the law were disregarded by the Treasurer and his advisors, he even only publishing in the *Watchman* and its attache, as the owner of that paper was looking after the dollar. The second Monday of June came, when they found out there was no legal publication for the sale, and then the legal adviser of the acting Treasurer directed him to advertise over again as a continuance or adjournment under the Act.

Here is a question for your Bellefonte lawyers. If the Treasurer had legally advertised the sale for sixty days, and commenced the sale on the second Monday of June it would have been legal. But if there was no legal publication of the sale for sixty days before the sale, which appears to be the legal requirements of a sale, can the Treasurer cure the defect by advertising over again, giving the sixty days' notice after the second Monday of June in the newspapers? The law says the second Monday of June in every year, and there is no other day mentioned. Then if Treasurer Musser, by his blundering and ignorance, neglected his duty, how can he adjourn now and make a legal sale of the unseated lands which were not legally advertised sixty days before the second Monday of June last? In short, does the adjournment of an illegal sale cure the illegality? Can a sale of unseated land illegally puplished be adjourned at all? The law contemplates adjournment of a sale legally published, but if there be no legal publication of sixty days prior to the second Monday of June, then there can be no sale, hence no adjournment: because there is no sale to adjourn.

Who is to pay the paper for this blundering? The owners of the unseated lands? or shall the ring and its Pewee Treasurer bear the consequences of their own blundering and ignorance?

CLEM.

IN speaking of Gov. Hayes letter of acceptance, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

"Its straightforward, manly utterances will notify the country that in him it has a worthy candidate. He is no political trimmer, but a plain, blunt man, who boldly declares his principles. He recognizes the one great danger to our civil service to be the ambition of Presidents to secure their reelection by the use of official patronage, and thus early declares it to be his inflexible purpose not to be a candidate for a second term. His letter will receive the hearty approbation of every truly honest citizen, and sincere reformer.

Opinions of the Press.

EMPHATICALLY THE RIGHT MAN.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Governor Hayes' letter accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency, is such a document as the nation had a right to expect from him, and it is so distinct and unequivocal in its utterances on certain points of vital importance as to leave no doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced and patriotic citizen, that if elected to the Presidency he will be emphatically the right man in the right place, and that he will labor with zeal, energy, and disinterestedness to perform the duties of his high office in such a manner as to promote in the highest measure the true honor and true welfare of the whole nation. There is not a word or a line in Governor Hayes' letter that conflicts with any principle that the Democratic party has ever professed, or that any Democrat, no matter how sturdy a partisan he may be, can take exception to, and it gives, so far as such a document can possibly give, an assurance that the Republican candidate, if elected, will be President, not of the Republican party merely, but of the whole nation.

A FAIR AND DISCREET DOCUMENT.

[From the Herald.]

The letter of Governor Hayes accepting the nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency will be read with interest. It is a fair discreet document, and shows that the Governor is well advised. In this letter the Governor takes positive ground on civil service—meaning permanence in office and non-interference of congressmen in patronage, which is the only way in which there can be civil service. He speaks emphatically in favor of an early resumption of specie payments, and, while conciliatory toward the South, intimates that the shotgun will not be allowed to take place of the rifle. There is a distinct, manly, ringing recognition of one term for the Presidency, which shows statesmanship, and is in all respects a noble utterance.

HIS VOICE HAS NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Governor Hayes has spoken, and his voice has no uncertain sound. It utters a clear, manly, unequivocal declaration of principles which embody the strongest desires of all honest and thinking American citizens. The country has waited to hear from him something more distinct and assuring than the vague promises of the Cincinnati platform; and it will not be disappointed. The stand he takes in favor of reform of civil service is accompanied by a terse and vigorous arraignment of the present system, especially referring to the partisan services now exacted from those holding office under the Government, and closes with the strongest proof of sincerity which any candidate could give.

IT IS NOT THE LETTER OF A PARTISAN.

[From the New York Times.]

The letter of Governor Hayes accepting the Republican nomination leaves nothing to be desired. It is the manly, frank and explicit declaration of a sincere and able man. If there are any who have had doubts as to General Hayes' possession of the pronounced characteristics required in the leader of the Republican party at this juncture, this letter ought to go far to cause them to dismiss such doubts. It is not the letter of a partisan, a trimmer, an aspirant for office who wishes to avoid criticism by evading an expression of his views and purposes, or, in any sense, the letter of a negative man.

HIS BATTERIES ARE PLANTED.

[From the Elmira Advertiser.]

The Governor has neither passed over nor dodged a single one of the gravest issues in the present canvass. He meets each demand boldly and honestly. He is no shirk or dissembler. He has placed himself on an impregnable position against every foe. His batteries are planted in open ground, let who dares advance upon them.

WORTHY OF THE FULLEST CONFIDENCE.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The concluding portions of the letter, especially that promising protection to the people of the South, of whatever race, is worthy of the highest praise, and the summing up of all his views in the final passage shows that the writer is worthy of the fullest confidence of the party that has nominated him to the Presidency.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

[From the Baltimore American.]

It is a document that embraces much in little, and may be advantageously read and studied. Mr. Tilden may possibly be wordier, but can hardly manage to say more, or produce a letter higher charged with sound sense and political wisdom.

HERE we have a a platform for the millions! Hard money or soft money; greenbacks or gold; resumption and anti-resumption; free schools as you like them; the whole world invited to our shores, and good-will expressed for every body, except the Chinese. All in one platform, and that Democratic. Tilden the head and Hendricks the tail, the only revisable ticket that has been put in the field. Both ends are calculated to suit any and all tastes. Anything to beat the Republican party! If this reversible ticket fails, then, indeed, the star of Democracy goes down forever.

THE Democratic platform opens with the following solemn declaration:

"We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of reform."

It ought to have put in one more declaration:

"We, Morrissey, Kelley, Tilden & Co., are the reformers to take the job by contract."

Why not recall their old co-laborer, Boss Tweed, to take charge of the financial part of the needed reform?

——The Philipsburg *Journal* says that "a child in Boggs township swallowed about two dozen potato bugs and escaped harm or sickness." We are glad to learn that potato bugs are good to eat. It has puzzled us for a long time to know what good use these pests could be put to.

——Bellefonte ought to have a "scalper" club, or in other words, a Hayes and Wheeler Club. They are being organized all over the country, and Bellefonte should certainly not be lagging in this respect.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Republic magazine for July opens the Presidential campaign with its usual array of talent. To speakers and public men generally this reliable Republican magazine is worth its weight in gold, and should be in the hands of all who expect to take an active part in the coming campaign. It is fearless and outspoken in its views of men and measures, and handles Democracy without gloves. *The Republic*, now in its seventh volume, has become a recognized power in the politics of the country, and should receive a liberal support from all who believe in good government. Among the articles in the July number are the following: The National Convention; An Encouraging Outlook; The Two Parties; Extradition; Investigating Committees; The Chinese in America; A Sectional South; State Sovereignty Facts; The Horrors of Andersonville; Patriotism and Slander; Education in France; Republican Success and the National Credit; Work of the Forty-Fourth Congress, etc. Send $3 for year's subscription to Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST, 1876.—*Harper's Magazine* for August contains the entire sixth book of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda;" the second part of the anonymous serial story, "A Woman Hater;" the third part of Mrs. Craik's old-fashioned love story, "The Laurel Bush;" more of Julian Hawthorne's "Garth," and three excellent short stories.

The beautifully illustrated paper on Wellesley College, which opens the number, is a part of our Centennial Exposition, so far as woman's education is concerned—this institution being the first to adopt the same educational standard that has been adopted in colleges for the young men, and being, in some aesthetic features, superior to the latter.

John W. Chadwick contributes a thrilling account of "The Battle of Long Island," which is effectively illustrated.

Mr. Holly's fourth paper on "Modern Dwellings" is devoted to furniture, and is profusely illustrated.

William L. Stone contributes an exceedingly interesting illustrated paper on "Saratoga Springs." In the brief historical sketch, by Miss Susan F. Cooper, of Rear-Admiral William Branford Shubrick, there are recounted some of the most spirited incidents in our naval history.

All cultivated readers remember "Rab and his Friends," by John Brown, of Edinburg. In this number they will find an admirable portrait of the author, with some characteristic verses, by James T. Fields.

William Gibson contributes a beautiful poem, "Hymn to Freya."

The "Easy Chair" discusses political mass-meetings in presidential campaigns, takes us among the transcendentalists of Brook Farm, and gathers some hopeful indications from the Centennial retrospect of our political history. The other editorial departments are as full and interesting as usual.

THE MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY SCRIBNER.—The publishers of *Scribner's Monthly* propose as their special contribution to the "glories of the Centennial year," the publication of the most beautiful number of a popular magazine ever issued in the world. The ambition is a laudable one, the promise is made in good faith, and the power to fulfill the promise will hardly be doubted by those who have watched the history and progress of the Scribner magazines.

This special number of "Scribner's Monthly" will be entitled "The Midsummer Holiday Number," will comprise one hundred and sixty pages, contributed by the most eminent writers. Among these are Bryant, Stoddard, "H. H.," Sidney Lanier, Bret Harte, E. E. Hale, Colonel Waring, John Burroughs, T. B. Aldrich, Celia Thaxter, Tourguenieff, the Russian novelist, Gail Hamilton, Henry James, Jr., and others only less distinguished. The illustrations will be profuse in number, and specially notable as specimens of the designer's, engraver's, and printer's arts. All that culture and skill, developed by a fruitful experience, can do to make this number of the magazine attractive, will be done. The edition will be 75,000 copies. The contents of the Midsummer Holiday number of Scribner will comprise, among other excellent things, Stoddard's "Horpes Civitatis," the longest, most ambitious, and best poem he has written for many years. Mrs. Burnett begins her serial, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," and Bret Harte ends "Gabriel Conroy." "Hide-and-Seek Town," by H. H., is a notable sketch, with lavish wealth of illustration; and Miss Bridges makes her first appearance as an illustrator in Mr. Burroughs' characteristic article on Birds. The midsummer Holiday number of Scribner's Monthly will be issued about the 20th of July, and cannot fail to attract very wide attention, not only from our own people, but from our intelligent visitors from the other side of the water. Dealers should send in their orders at once. SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, New York.

WIDE AWAKE FOR JULY, 1876.—The July number opens the third volume of "Wide Awake" with a grand Centennial story by Sarah J. Prichard. "The Only Woman in Town" was an actor in the memorable fight at Concord, and it is her due that she should be honored, if only with this late laurel.

With this number open the new serials, "Nan, the New-Fashioned Girl," by Mrs. S. C. Hallowell, and "Good-for-Nothing Polly," by Ella Farmar. Both, lavishly illustrated, promise to never once slip back into the old, beaten paths of the usual story-tellers. Celia Thaxter furnishes a full page poem, "The Sad Little Singer." There are three excellent short stories, "Why Lily-bud Didn't See the Centennial Open," "The Candy Frolic" and "Tom's Centennial," besides minor poems and papers. Perhaps the article really demanding most attention is "The Bad Boys of France." We commend it to the perusal of those of our citizens whose duty it is to be interested in the reform-school, houses of correction, and bad boys of our own cities.

This magazine, first-class in every particular, is only $2.00 per annum. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

ST. NICHOLAS for July makes a feature of the national holiday. Its tribute to it includes several contributions—stories and sketches, poems and pictures, puzzles and paragraphs. All the American flags of history, from the "Rattlesnake" and the "Palmetto" of 1776 to Stars and Stripes of the present, wave out at us from two of the pages: the "Boston Boys" who gained their right to the "Common" are remembered in a poem and shown in a drawing; and on the Centennial page, the events of the century that are most worthy of record are duly recorded, and some of them pictured.

In its miscellaneous contents, the number includes many other attractive and interesting articles. Mrs. Oliphant has one of her most charming Windsor Castle papers; and Susan Coolidge a romantic story of humble life in Germany. There is "The Vikings in America," in which those adventurous pirates of Norway are credited with the original discovery of the New World; "Turret-Ships and Torpedoes," a well illustrated article, full of information regarding naval armament, inventions and warfare; "The Mother's Stratagem," a capital story by Edward King; a comical picture called "The Mouse's Mistake," and a sweet little poem for the girls, entitled "Jemima Brown." "The Boy Emigrants" begin digging out their gold under circumstances of excitement and interest; and Mr. Aldrich's story of "The Cat and the Countess" ends in a very happy and entertaining manner. We are sorry to lose this story, and the admirable series of dainty and amusing silhouettes—numbering almost one hundred—which has illustrated it to such perfection.

Marion Harland's "Little Housekeepers' Page" gives the girls a recipe for broiled chicken; a young contributor furnishes an amusing story; "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," and the other departments, have their usual store of good things, and chief among the numerous illustrations is the frontispiece—an excellent engraving of "A Wooden Pulpit in the Church of St. Andrew, Antwerp."

——We have received the following open letter from the Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers:

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING,
CENTENNIAL GROUNDS, PHIL'A.
July, 1876.

Sir:—The Board of Managers take pleasure in announcing that the Pennsylvania State Centennial Building, having been completed and furnished throughout, is now ready for the reception of visitors. Be pleased to invite the attention of your readers to the fact, and to accept the assurance that they will be cordially welcomed to the establishment, and to the comforts and conveniencies which it affords.

The Pennsylvania State Building is located at the western or upper end of the lake, immediately north of Machinery Hall, and in close proximity to the United States Government Building, and other objects of beauty and interest. Its situation is delightful, and commands rare picturesque views from all sides. its commodious and well ventilated apartments, its spacious and shady porticoes, and its beautiful surroundings, with the refreshing breezes which come to it from the neighboring lake and fountains, render it peculiarly attractive during the heated term; and it is believed that Pennsylvania visitors, wearied with sight-seeing and travel, and seeking a retreat from the din and dust of the Exposition and grounds, will find it a means of relaxation and rest not readily attainable elsewhere within the Centennial enclosure. Yours resp.,

A. C. MULLIN,
Sec. and Gen. Sup't.

"O wad some power the gift to gi'e us,
To see ourse'ls as ithers see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her fate! See that nervous, distrustful look, as she walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The pink has left her cheeks and the cherry her lips. The once sparkling, dancing eyes are now dull and expressionless. The once warm, dimpled hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has fled. What has wrought this wondrous change? What is that which is lurking beneath the surface of that once lovely form? Does she realize her terrible condition? Is she aware of the woeful appearance she makes? Woman, from her very nature, is subject to a catalogue of diseases from which man is entirely exempt. Many of these maladies are induced by her own carelessness, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many female diseases, if properly treated, might be arrested in their course, and thereby prove a short duration. They should not be left to an inexperienced physician who does not understand their nature, and is, therefore, incompetent to treat them. The importance of attending to female diseases in their earliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For if neglected, they frequently lead to consumption, chronic debility, and oftentimes to insanity. In all classes of female diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a rival. No medicine has ever surpassed it. In "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which Dr. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the author and publisher, is an extended treatise on "woman and her diseases." Under this head, the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she be diseased, this "Adviser" will show her how she may be restored to health, and also direct her how she may ward off many maladies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman need this timely advice and see herself as others see her. Price of "Adviser," $1.50 (post-paid), to any address.

Our Washington Letter.

Union where they have obtained the power and have the government in their own hands, where the financial condition has been improved in the slightest degree? No, not one. Has it not rather become worse from year to year without anything to show for the money expended, and they, all the while, like the children of the horse leach, crying give, give.

Reform, well, that is good, too. They have had thirty-one investigations since this session of Congress commenced, and now they have quit, and as one of them told a friend confidentially a day or two ago, "they wish they had never commenced the d——d thing." (That is his oath, not mine. I don't swear in hot weather—it smells too much of brimstone). "It is just like pitching a tin plate in the air—mighty apt to cut the chap that threw it." I am not surprised they killed "gentleman George," their stock candidate for President; smutted Hendricks, their candidate for Vice (vice is good when thus applied); knocked the heads off of several of their prominent men—Thurman, Bill Allen, Speaker Kerr (made him sick), and captured—what? One man who had been a Democrat from his youth up, never voted a Republican ticket in all his life, and was on a standstill whether to go into the war or not, and received his appointment only as a mark of personal friendship, and because when he did "go it," he fought well, and because being an honest man and a soldier himself, General Grant could not imagine that a soldier could betray his trust. Well, they have as I say, captured one man, killed about a dozen of their own prominent purity claquers, and spent about a million and a half of dollars to do it. They have fooled and puttered along with the appropriation bills until they have gotten themselves and the country, generally, into a serious difficulty; brag that they will save thirty odd millions to the country, and passed a bill to take one hundred millions out of the Treasury, which will never one-fourth of it reach those for whom it is intended, and the farmer and mechanic and those who have the taxes to pay will have to sweat it out the best way they can. Great is the power of humbug, and its name is Democracy. More anon. LIFE.

READING NOTICES.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, and a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sales have become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, etc., cannot take three doses without relief. Go to your druggists, J. Zeller & Son or F. Potts Green, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. von2eowtf

BROOKS, Me., Sep. 7, '70.

Dear Sir:—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much, and only at some light business, and then only with great caution.

Seven years ago, the past spring, I had a severe attack of dyptheria, which left my limbs parylized and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of Peruvian Syrup, I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the Syrup until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health, and have remained so to this day.

I attribute my present health entirely to the use of Peruvian Syrup, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results. Yours truly,

CHARLES E. PEARCY.

New Advertisements.

WILLIAMSPORT

DICKINSON SEMINARY,

AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

For BOTH SEXES.

Nine teachers. Three courses of study, or any four studies may be chosen. Students graduated or prepared for college, as they desire. Classical course, including board, washing, room, fuel, tuition, and incidentals, **$203 33** per year, or **$61 33** per term. English course **$193 33**, or **$59 33** per term. Special rates to clergymen. Fall term begins August 31. For catalogue address

REV. EDWARD J. GRAY, A. M., President.

28-4t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 30, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$340,655 47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 00
Due from approved reserve agts	15,436 52
" " other National Banks	1,864 39
" " State Banks and Bankers	14,699 86
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,929 25
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	65 46
Checks and other Cash Items	8,843 80
Bills of other National Banks	4,230 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g nickels)	248 43
Legal Tender Notes	30,104 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,499 50
Silver coin	560 00
	$574,345 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Other undivided profits	4,102 88
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	78,341 05
Time Certificates of Deposit	213,096 45
Due to other National Banks	36,678 59
" State Banks and Bankers	2,256 70
	$574,345 68

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Centre SS:

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 17th day of July, 1876.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
E. C. HUMES,
ADAM HOY, } Directors.
WM. P. HUMES,

23-3t

S. & A. Loeb's Mammoth Dry Goods Store.

THE CHEAPEST

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS,

And Under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES!

S. & A. LOEB.

New Advertisements.

NEW SONG AND CHORUS.

10,000 COPIES SOLD IN ONE WEEK.

IF WASHINGTON WAS LIVING NOW.

Words by Samuel N. Mitchell: Music by Chas. E. Prior.

The above beautiful song should be on every piano in the land, as it is really the best song of the kind published in America. Don't fail to send for it. PRICE, 35 cents. Elegantly gotten up in gilt and blue. Address

F. W. HELMICK,
MUSIC PUBLISHERS,
278 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 31otf

MANHOOD!

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cts.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 Ann street, New York; P. O. Box 4586. v1n39-1y

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 734 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 18y-27-

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Beatty, deceased, late of Marion township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. C. BEATTY, Admr.
Walker P. O., June 20, 1876. 25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James H. Linn, of Milesburg Iron Works, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,
JAS. S. SOMMERVILLE, } Admrs.
ADAM HOY,
Milesburg, Pa., May 30, 1876. 22-6t

D. R. B. NEVIN,

(Late United States Pension Agent),

Attorney-at-Law,

and Solicitor of Claims,

725 Sansom street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money secured and collected. v8-n19-6m

A CURIOSITY A ten dollar bill of 1776 sent free for stamp. Address Hurst & Co., 77 Nassau St., New York. 8-26-4t

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 31otf

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

When visiting Philadelphia be sure to call upon us. Those who cannot come to the Centennial city, should enclose 50 cents for a copy of our new and beautiful "*Flags of All Nations Grand March*," a splendid composition, with handsomely illustrated Title Page.

Address WM. H. BONER & CO.,
Dealers in Sheet Music & Music Books.
v7-9t 1102 Chestnut St., Phila.

Legal.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP, Centre County, Pa., for the year ending June 5th, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amt. tax duplicate school purpose		$ 716 19
Gross amt. tax duplicate school building		912 20
Total		$1,628 39
Deduct exhonerations, etc	$119 34	
Deduct outstanding tax	481 14	
		600 48
Total tax receipts		1,027 91
Cash from former treasurer		1,082 66
Tuition from Burnside township		20 00
State appropriation		290 16
Last Year's duplicate		695 81
Total receipts		$3,116 54

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries		$1,380 50
Paid new school buildings and lots		1,366 54
do do do		48 49
Paid insurance		55 45
Paid for fuel		55 00
Paid salary of Secretary		30 00
Paid salary Treasurer and Collector		102 91
Paid miscellaneous expenses		117 63
		$3,108 83
Balance in treasury		$ 7 71

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Estimated value of school property and furniture	$3,000 69
Balance in favor of district	3,007 71

J. HARB HOLT, Treas.
Attest, J. H. CRISSMAN, Sec'y.
25-3t

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of SPRING SCHOOL DISTRICT, Centre county, Pa., for the year ending June 5, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amt. tax duplicate for school purposes		$2502 35
Gross amt. tax duplicate for building purposes		1109 41
Total		$3701 76
Deduct exhonerations		123 81
Total tax receipts		$3577 95
Cash from former treasurer		65 81
State appropriation		408 27
Total receipts		$4052 03

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$1160 00
Paid teachers for attending County Institute	50 00
Paid new school building and lot	450 00
Paid for fuel	284 58
Paid for furniture and apparatus	92 54
Paid for repairs	107 41
Paid salary of Secretary	40 00
Paid salary of Treasurer and Collector	250 45
Paid miscellaneous expenses	160 43
Total expenditures	$3595 41
Balance in the treasury	$456 62
Amt. due Dist. from all sources	222 31
Total resources	$678 93

MARK WILLIAMS, Pres't.
A. J. SWARTZ, Secretary. 26-3t

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, for the school year ending on the first Monday in June, 1876.

Amount levied for school purposes	$5,037 31
Amt. levied for purposes interest and repairs	4,722 33
Total amount levied	$9,759 64
From State appropriation for year ending June, '76	$ 627 75
From Collector including taxes of all kinds	9,547 83
From all other sources, as sales of houses or lands, liquor fines, etc	159 67
Total receipts	$10,335 2
For purchasing grounds	$ 202 25
For renting, repairing, etc	567 37
For teachers' wages	3,350 50
For fuel and contingencies	510 72
For Treasurer's fees	150 00
For salary of Secretary or District Supt	150 00
For debt and int. paid	6,254 03
For other expenses	381 07
Total expenditures	$11,564 94
Amt. due Treas	$1,229 69
Amt. due Treas	$1,229 69
Amt. due on unsettled bills	274 83
Am., borrowed and unpaid, or debt of district	32,925 00
Total liabilities	$34,429 52
Amount due district from all sources	$1,636 58
Total resources	4,650 68
Liabilities in excess of resources	$29,778 84
Est. value school property	$33,000 00

A. O. FURST, President.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Secretary. 27-4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE County,

In the matter of the estate of John Sankey, deceased.

The auditors appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of James W. Sankey one of the executors of the said decedent, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Thursday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.

27-t3 S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

Legal.

AUDITORS' REPORT of BOGGS TOWNSHIP for the year 1875.

JOHN RESIDES, Supervisor for 1875. Dr.

To amt. of duplicate for 1875	$931 85
To Wm. Marks' order on McCoy & Linn dated April 17, 1876	50 80
To amt. uncollected on Marks' duplicate	8 93
Total Dr.	$991 58
Balance due Twp. May 1, 1876	$12 51
	$979 07

LEVI DIXON, Supervisor on lower end of Township, Dr.

To amt. of duplicate	$412 20
To auditor's order for amt. due at settlement	40 00
Total	$452 20

JOHN FETZER, Poor Overseer lower end of Township for 1875.

To amt. duplicate	$ 09 80
Percentum deducted	15 41
Total	294 36
To credit by John Resides	5 08
Auditor's order dated May 16, 1876, for balance due him	25 80
Total	325 16

CONTRA.	CR.
By amt. of work done on roads by sundry persons	$821 98
By amt. of plank for bridges	7 56
By amt. of hauling by his own team	21 25
By cash paid L. Watson	2 00
By 9½ days on roads at $1 25	114 37
By amt. worked out on Marks' duplicate	8 93
Total Cr.	979 07
Balance due township May 1, 1876	12 51
	991 58

CONTRA.	CR.
By amt. of work on roads by sundry Persons	$383 39
By amt. of plank for bridge	28 81
By amt. of work done over amt. of duplicate	40 00
	452 20
	412 20
Balance due him at settlement	40 00

CONTRA.	CR.
By keeping Phoebe Yarnell 52 weeks	$108 50
By keeping Ann Cole 7 weeks	12 60
By keeping Andrew Walker 54 weeks	108 00
By keeping Linda May's child 12 weeks	27 00
By McCalister and Beaver legal advice	5 09
By Thiel & Robb, bill mdse	6 71
By C. H. Else & Bro., bill	55
By C. & J. Curtins' bill	3 17
By Jacob Yarnell's due bill & sundries	24 43
By John Fetzer's time attending to paupers	23 75
	319 91
By McClain & Cook's bill	5 25
	$325 16

CONTRA	CR.
By keeping Ann Harmer one year	$135 03
By keeping blind child, and funeral expenses	36 00
By keeping John Keyes, one year	156 00
By sundries, writing bonds, making out duplicates, etc., etc.	16 22
By James Summerville bill in full to date	25 14
By E. M. Blanchard, legal service	5 00
By John Smith, Sr., to assist him (now dec'd)	11 50
By McCoy & Linn as per bills	123 76
By McClain & Cook "	26 49
By sundries got to assist F. Hoover and H. Johnson, etc	42 31
By amt. of Hall's judgment in full, paid McClain & Cook	32 46
By amt. paid McClain & Cook on ac't of Overseer of Milesburg borough	15 00
By am't. Resides keeping Wm. Wants, and exonerations	40 51
	$665 94

By order of Board of Auditors,
WM. GALBRAITH,
Twp. Clerk.

JOHN RESIDES, Poor Overseer of Boggs Township, for 1875.

Dr. to amount of duplicate	$701 02
Percentum deducted	35 08
	$665 94

WILLIAM L. SELLERS, Treasurer, in account with HARRIS TOWNSHIP School Board.

DR.

June 15 1875.		
To balance at settlement	$1,740 53	
Amt. of taxes levied 1875	1,459 17	
Unseated land tax 1874-5	73 51	
State appropriation for 1875	320 04	$3,523 25

CR.

June 4, 1875.		
Paid I. H. Bricker's note	$ 584 64	
Teachers' salaries paid	1,875 00	
Incidental expenses paid	379 10	$3,038 83
June 24th, 1876, balance due the township		$784 42

JAMES GLENN, } Auditors.
ROBERT KENDAL, }
*27-3t

Legal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Pheasant, late of Howard township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. K. LEATHERS, Adm'r.
Mt. Eagle, June 5, 1876. v5-23-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Geo. E. Wasson, late of Harris township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

*25-6t LUTHER WASSON, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Margaret Shaw, deceased, late of Half Moon township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

23-6t BENJAMIN BUCK, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Elias Rossman, deceased, late of Walker township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JUSTICE M. ROSSMAN, Admr.
Nittany P. O., June 27, 1876. 26-6t

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

At Bellefonte the 27th day of June, 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Armagast, of Potter township, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN G. LOVE, Assignee.

27-3t

For Sale.

Timothy Seed &c.

FOR SALE.

A FINE LOT OF

Timothy Seed,

ORCHARD GRASS

AND

WISCONSIN

LARGE CLOVER SEED,

and five hundred bushels

—HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED—

JUST RECEIVED

FROM THE WEST.

And for sale by

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN.

v6n7-tf

Two-Horse Wagon

FOR SALE

at a BARGAIN.

GUARANTEED FOR 1 YEAR.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.,

v6n27-3t

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Agricultural.

The Dew.

Comparitively but few amongst the many who profess to be careful observers of natural phenomena have attained to a moderate knowledge of the formation of dew. It is often—indeed commonly—said that the dew "falls," and the observation is allowed to pass even by persons who know full well that it does not fall, the acquiescence being partly due to the prevalence of erroneous notions on the subject, and partly to the difficulty of establishing better notions in their stead. This is a subject, however, of such great importance that it should have some amount of attention from all lovers of the country, and especially from all such as are employed in outdoor business, whether in the forest, the field or the garden. The most casual observation will convince any one that between the dew and the rain there must be an essential difference, for rain certainly falls and we see the clouds that produce it; but we do not see the dew fall, and its appearance is not accounted for by clouds as the appearance of rain is, for, in truth, the clear, moonlight night, is the very time when dew appears most conspicuously, so that the early walkers amongst long grass may be properly warned to go out protected by means of rubber boots. It is the same in winter as in summer as to the circumstances that accompany, and, as will be seen, that not only accompany, but cause a deposition of dew; but the result is different to this extent, that whereas in summer the dew appears in the form of globules of water, in winter its appearance is that of hoar frost. Now, with the popular—and we must add, with the very ignorant, description of the dew as "falling," to dispose of it in these remarks, we shall observe that while the summer dew is not rain, neither is the winter dew snow. Rain falls and snow falls, and are both discharged from the clouds that are not only visible at the time, but appear long before the fall takes place, and give us a notice that it is coming. But the time to look for a heavy dew, or thick crust of beautiful hoar frost, is when there are no clouds; and when the barometer is high, the air calm, and comparitively speaking, dry and cold—while the earth and its belongings, such as grass, trees, etc., are comparitively warm.

Bots.

The so-called bots is the larvel state of the common gadfly, which attacks the horse while grazing late in the summer, its object being not to derive sustenance, but to deposit its eggs on the coat, and this is accomplished by a glutinous material causing the ova to adhere to the hairs. The parts of the animal selected are chiefly those of the shoulder, neck, and inner parts of the fore legs, especially about the knees, for in these situations the horse will have no difficulty in reaching the ova with his tongue. When from any cause the animal licks those parts of the coat where the eggs have been placed, the moisture of the tongue, aided by the warmth, hatches the ova. As larvæ they are next transferred to the lips, and then to the mouth, and ultimately to the stomach of the horse, along with food and drink. It has been calculated that out of the many hundreds of eggs deposited on a single horse, scarcely one out of fifty of their eggs containing larvæ arrive within the stomach. Notwithstanding this waste, we are all of us familiar with the circumstance that the horse's stomach may contain hundreds of these larvæ, in the condition of bots. Whether few or many, they are retained in this singular abode chiefly by means of two cephaltic hooks, which are inserted into the cuticular membrane. As soon as the bots have attained their perfect growth as such they voluntarily loosen their hold and allow themselves to be carried along the alimentary canal, until at length they make their escape with the fæces. When once transferred to the soil, they bury themselves beneath the surface, in order to undergo the change whereby they are transformed from the bot state into the papa condition, and, after a period of six or seven weeks, they finally emerge from their pupal envelope or cocoon, in the active life phase of the perfect dipterous insect known as the gadfly. It thus appears that these creatures, in the form of bots, ordinarily pass about eight months of their lifetime in the digestive organs of the horse. Unlike other parasites, they seem to do little or no harm, on account of the insensible nature of the part of the stomach to which they are attached.

Action of Lime on Soil.

A writer in one of the scientific journals draws the following conclusions regarding the action of lime in the soil, and the best methods for applying it as a fertilizer:

"Soils rich in organic matter, even though they already contain it in considerable quantities, drained peat swamps, stiff clays, and coarse heavy soils, and especially those destitute of it, are all benefitted by an application of lime. Good results also follow its use on night soils after an incorporation of organic matter, as green manure, muck, or a thick sod or green crop ploughed under. Sterile soils are rapidly rendered more sterile by its application. Wet lands show the least effect from treatment with lime. It acts most effectually near the surface. The apparent effect is greater the second year than the first, so the most satisfactory results are obtained by sowing broadcast in the early fall, with at most only a light harrowing or brushing. It should be applied in an air slaked, fine mechanical condition. The most profitable quantity to apply depends much on the land; wet soils, those filled with organic matter, and clays, taking most—from ten to forty bushels being recommended,—according to the circumstances.

A careful study of this subject will explain why soils containing lime are benefitted by an addition; and also why, though an excess of lime in soils causes the production of coarse plants, yet its use often improves grasses and grains. It is said that turnips grown on some farms, on land well limed, are better cattle food than otherwise, perhaps because of their patash set free for their use. But a great deal still remains to be learned about this subject.

Temperature of Plants.

Most of our plants are injured by too much heat. For general collection of house plants it is not best to allow the thermometer to be above seventy, and if they could be kept in a room where the thermometer does not usually range over sixty-five, it would be better. In the night time fifty is high enough. Give a little fresh air every fine day, and all the sunlight attainable. Cleanliness is just as necessary to plants as to other bodies; therefore secure them from dust, if possible. Sweeping carpets is enough to kill both plants and sweeper. It will be a happy day for our lungs, as well as for the lungs of plants, when we get a good substitute for carpets—something that will not raise a cloud of dust every time a step is taken.

Until this good time comes, give the whole plant a good syringing occasionally, or a bath in a pail of water. A little moisture in the air of a room is pleasant and healthy. We would not say that a green house or mushroom house would be a good place to live in, but we do say that a room that will keep a few plants in good health, other things being favorable, will keep a family in the same desired condition. The family can breathe the same confined, dusty, dry, overheated air of a room and live, because they are out in the air a good portion of the time; but those who are confined to the air of our living-rooms the greatest number of hours, are the most delicate, and the plants having to remain in those over-heated, ill-ventilated and dusty rooms, without a moments's relief, must droop and die. Cleanliness, fresh air, moderate heat, and a moist atmosphere will secure healthy plants.

How to Choose a Plow.

Plows frequently annoy those who use them in a most mysterious manner. They refuse to run evenly in the ground and refuse to keep to the ground as they ought to do. On examining them nothing seems to be wrong.

Every properly shaped plow ought to have a slight concavity along the base of the land side, of one-eighth or three-sixteenth of an inch, so that the instrument will "suck" into the soil and run steadily. This concavity may be shown by holding a steel square to the bottom of the plow. If this part is convex, as it not unfrequently is, no matter how high a reputation the maker of the plow has, it will not stay in the ground, and will annoy the plowman until the evil is remedied.

The land side of the base should also be slightly concave, to the same extent of one-eighth of an inch or more, and never ought to be convex or bulging, under any circumstances.

If these apparently trifling items properly attended to at the time of selecting a plow, much trouble may be avoided which often seriously perplexes the plowman, and causes him to loose much time which may thus be saved.

Bellefonte Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

(Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng. Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work.
Stains,
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Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

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FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

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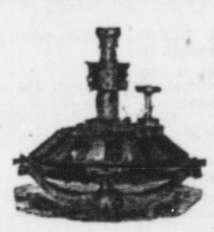

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We are headquarters for everything in the way of

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Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

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WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

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Centennial Hotel Directory.

CENTENNIAL Hotel Directory

OF

Philadelphia.

Thousands of our readers will visit the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To do so they must make all arrangements before starting. This can be done by correspondence with the proprietors. In this Directory will be found such as are fully up to these requirements.

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For one week or longer, $3 per day.
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ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Pine Street, from 39th to 40th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Congress Hall,

NEW FOUR-STORY BRICK HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY.

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(SILVER MAPLE GROVE)

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Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside, with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

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E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Sea, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive, with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if tape worm be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. It never fails. 25-4t

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late the property of James C. Williams, on All hardware emporium, is re-opened for business,

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or night, and particular and prompt attention live in the country. Store never closed to those line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attenti

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DEALERS IN

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West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

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LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

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DRY GOODS,
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BOOTS,
SHOES,
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ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v8-22-tf

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership in the

Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

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and in a workmanlike manner.

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DANIEL DERR,
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We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

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FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. Co 436 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

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HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

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MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

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and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

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COAL UNDER ROOF,

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WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

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FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

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v3n34-1y

Medical, &c.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 8-17-6m

Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

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For the restoration of Nature's forces. I gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

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Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v8-22-1y

New York Letter.

has so monopolized attention this week as to leave but little room for other occurrences. The 3rd, though not a legal holiday, was generally observed, so that business was practically suspended for four days. But now that the long anticipated anniversary is behind us, indications of the early fall trade will begin to show themselves. The general feeling is that there will be more business done this coming season than for three years past, and this doubtless will be the case unless the proverbial dullness of a Presidential year tends to its prevention.

The recent opening of the new jewelry palace of Black, Star & Frost, for a whole generation know as Ball, Black & Co., beside pointing to this brighter prospect recalls a chapter in New York's early history, and the enormous growth of the city. Away back in the beginning of the century, before our second war with England, and before the memory of this generation, there was opened down on Broadway, near Wall street, the little jewelry shop which was the beginning of the present magnificent establishment. A little lower down, at No. 55, was the fur trading shop of John Jacob Astor. Wall street itself showed no signs of ever turning into a menagerie of "bulls" and "bears," but was a quiet street of residences, churches and small stores. Even Broadway began to get pretty thin a few squares above, and turned into a country road between cornfields long before it got up to the new quarters which the concern has just occupied. The little jewelry store was honest and smart, and prospered from the beginning. Four times in its existence thus far the business has been obliged to follow the receding centre of trade, which is constantly pushing up toward the head of Manhattan Island. The last change brings them into an elegant structure on Fifth avenue and 28th street, which their opening display turns into a very Centennial Exhibition. In times like these it seems daring to launch out on such a scale as this change indicates, but in this house it is not so. The effect of over three score years of sterling upright dealing in establishing a trade which no dullness can seriously impair, is too rare to be generally realized; but it is just that which enables this pioneer house to push steadily toward the development of their business, regardless of the ebb and flow of general commercial prosperity.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 8.

At the birthplace of liberty they have been having what our friend, the Hon. Mr. Slote, would call an H. O. T.—high old time. We did the thing up pretty well in New York, but judging from reports and the appearance of things here to-day, I guess the descendants of old Mr. Penn have been going us one better. On the nights of the 3rd and 4th, according to the elegant hyperbole of a prominent journalist, the packed highways were "aisles of bunting and arches of flame." The "aisles" remain, but the "arches" have paled before the sun of the new century, and are no more.

The 3rd here was bigger than the ordinary 4th, being devoted to cannons, pistols and crackers, and in the evening there was a grand parade, and towards midnight Independence square was jammed to more than its utmost capacity with that part of the population which was bound to "see the old century out" on the spot where it came upon the stage of time. The great attraction here was the new Independence bell, the hanging of which I mentioned a few weeks ago, and which at the hour of twelve pealed forth for the first time, amid the clangor of its neighbors and the shouts of the delighted audience.

In the parade just alluded to were the governors of ten states, various members of the Cabinet and of Congress, and the representatives of twenty-five foreign states, all of whom were liberally cheered by the dense masses lining the walks, filling windows and covering housetops. Governor Hayes was there, but Governor Tilden was unable to be present. The programme of the procession was quite imposing, occupying about a column of print; but this doesn't seem to be a good year for processions, and the effect is said to have been as tame as the corresponding effort in Gotham.

The exercises of the 4th proper partook largely of a military character, and the city still retains its training day aspect. If those rascally Indians who have been making such short work of our poor fellows out West could just drop down here for a day and catch one glimpse of the brass, bullion, bear skins and bayonets congregated in this place, I venture to assert that such terror would be struck to their treacherous hearts as would effectually prevent further hostilities. Almost every state in the Union is represented by company, battalion or regiment. The West Point cadets, who went home yesterday, have been in camp out at the Exhibition grounds for ten days past, and have been the lions of the town during their sojourn. These young men, numbering 300 strong, are justly the pride of the country, and as a body well illustrate the survival of the fittest. Amid general degredation and corruption, West Point is the one place which such influences have failed to reach. No weakling nor dullard can gain admission to the nursery of the army, nor can wealth or social standing exempt any one from the uniform workings of the system there pursued. The result, as I have said, is a lot of young men to whom any country might point with thorough satisfaction as samples of her brain and sinew. RADIX.

Monthly Fashion Letter.

By Madame Radix.

MILLINERY VERSUS POLITICS.

In my last letter I wrote of the perils which at present beset the hat, or hats, worn by a fashionable young lady, but I am free to confess that carried away by my feelings of surprise at the adroitwith which our belles are wont to poise their ivory chips at the back of their heads I neglected the extraordinary skill with which they plant their round hats of black straw down over their eyes in front. Both are equally remarkable, and serve to impress me with increasing ideas of respect for creatures who can with such facility adopt themselves to whatever may be demanded of them. Nor should the above faculty of the feminine mind be overlooked by our statesmen in this crisis of national excitement, and I venture to predict that when the time shall have arrived for the fair sex to take a hand in politics, the tergiversations of our Toms, Dicks and Harrys will be completely outdone by those of the Betsys, Marias and Janes of the future. We can judge of the future only by the past, and we may safely conclude that the ease with which a woman may be transformed from a Democrat to a Republican, and vice versa, as circumstances may demand, will cause men in general to blush for shame, and confess their inferiority to women. For this summer at least, however, there is no danger of competition from women on national questions, since they will have employment enough in dressing themselves. For what in the world is so troublesome as a dress

BUTTONED AT THE BACK,

and that is just what they are now spending their best energies upon. To speak more accurately, what strength ramains to them after cruel and prolonged combats with their bonnets, is exhausted in settling the vexed question of the proper arrangement of long lines of buttons which are placed carefully out of the proper range either of touch or sight. If there is anything tantalizing in the world it is the necessity of fastening on a button which is beyond your reach. On this point, however, if on none other, the two sexes may sympathize with each other, since all and singly know how it is themselves. There is no civilized man who does not understand the peculiar sufferings which are endured by reason of buttons and I must here remark that a married man who refuses to lend a hand in helping his wife to manage her new basque or polonaise is certainly unfit for the special blessing of a wife.

THREE ROWS

of very small buttons are also placed with jaunty effect down the fronts or backs of basques or polonaises. The idea is at once new and pretty, and has therefore been seized upon with avidity—the only danger to its continued popularity being that adopted by every body it will become wearisome in consequence of too oft repetition, and may thus remain pleasing to nobody.

I cannot too strongly insist upon simplicity in the corsage. Nothing is so fashionable as those which fit with severity of plainness to the hips, while as if in compensation, or for effect of contrast, the drapery below hangs in a variety of convolution, which is fantastic beyond measure, and absolutely indescribable, since every idea, either possible or impossible, seems to find representation.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not invest too largely in cream color, whether it be in the millinery or any other department of attire. Buy no more than will last you during this season, for the signs of the times indicate that all the pale yellow shades for which there has been such an unexampled furore, are even now upon the wane. Pure white is gaining upon them, and already is regarded as more elegant by the fastidious, who view with abhorrence anything which has become common. For the remainder of the summer, however, the ivory tints will be patronized, and this I add for the consolation of those who have made their purchases.

LACE GARMENTS.

There is something truly feminine about lace, and I note with pleasure that garments of such texture are presented in as great numbers as they have ever been. But the present fancy is for French lace, and we see the majority of new sacques and circulars in this style, which in reality, are imitation of the real thread, has been given a better something appellation. During the winter French lace was in unusual favor as a garniture; at present it is the favorite trimming for grenadines, ganzes, etc., and that there is no diminution in the popularity accorded to it, is apparent from its reproduction in so many out door garments. All this to the disadvantage of Llama lace, which, although worn is not regarded as the latest agony. Then, too, it must be remembered that out door garments in lace, like those in heavier materials, are much longer than they were; and show the peculiar ideas of the day—"shadow fronts"—this being the name given the lengthened matilla, like ends in front and all manner of circular and matilla shapes.

Belts are in great favor, not only with half-fitting sacques, but with plain corsages. The stylish belt of to-day, however, carries us back for many long years, and is made as those woven by our grandmothers, when they, like us, were fashionable.

A HINT TO PURCHASERS.

In my last monthly letter I casually mentioned a fashion book published by Ehrich & Co., the enterprising dry-goods merchants. The summer number of this publication has just appeared, and after an examination of its contents I feel so exceedingly impressed with the extraordinary attractiveness which such a book must have for ladies living away from the great city that I intend to say a word about it. By the magic of this "Quarterly" Ehrich & Co. stretch their long business counters as it were, into every household in the United States, so that ladies can pleasantly lean over them and purchase what they want at New York prices. Ehrich's "Fashion Quarterly" is as much superior to the regular fashion magazines as a substantial slice of good pudding is to a cooking recipe. Our fashion magazines are too much inclined to publish elaborate, expensive, imported styles, which are as far removed from the ordinary tastes and needs of most of us as is the $40,000 necklace at the centennial. In this admirable magazine every article—suits for ladies and children, baby wear, every imaginable thing necessary to clothe or adorn woman—each has its well drawn illustration, its clear business-like description and the exact price at which the article is sold. Each style can be relied on as the style actually worn by the best New York people; and besides this the magazine contains not only the prices of every desirable article but is also enriched with practical common sense articles from the pens of our most gifted ladies, and well selected hints for housekeeping and dressmaking, so that is universally useful. A good many will make up their minds, in spite of all this, that a magazine furnished for a whole year, postpaid, for twenty-five cents, can hardly be first-class; but seeing is believing, and if any of your numerous readers subscribe for it by writing to Ehrich & Co., Eighth avenue, New York, and are not satisfied that it was a "big investment," let them never again put confidence in Madame Radix.

Fashion Notes.

There is a marked effort to popularize gilt embroidery and braid, but as yet it is seen only on the new house jackets.

A decided novelty in summer dresses is furnished in those composed of Indian cambrics, with the fronts checked and the backs striped.

Bonnets of coarse straw, known as "peasant's straw," are fashionable.

The long Saxon glove, without buttons, are adopted for demi-toilet.

Polonaises, partly of black cashmere and partly of black silk, are mostly readily sold, as black promises to remain the dress for the street.

Small checks and stripes rule this season in silk and woolen, as well as in cotton goods.

Nothing has been introduced to take the place of the almost indispensable black suits so long worn for street purposes.

Rubiria is the name of a new model for a close-fitting grabrielle style of polonaise.

Rolled gold jewelry is every year more extensively patronized.

Jackets, cut by pattern out of the piece lace, now made in close imitation of real lace, are largely taking the place of the woolen ones, as they are not only less expensive, but can be fitted to the figure with greater precision than the ready-made ones.

Novelties in ornament are offered in white coral, carved conch shell, and in smooth oval pebble stones of dark slate color.

New veils are seen made of ecrue, net, with chenille dots.

The shapes of the bonnets are rather smaller than last year.

Morning wrappers are now made of cream colored cashmere trimmed with cream woolen lace and cardinal red ribbons.

Muslins will be confined to house wear entirely, and for the country in July and August.

The black grenadines checked with gold and silver threads find but few purchasers.

Now that all the bouffant effect in drapery is produced lower down on the skirt, long, slender bustles that slope larger as they descend instead of projecting suddenly below the waist are known.

For summer, fine thread gloves, either ecru or white.

A desire for matching is observable in all the details of the toilet. Ladies who can afford it have a hat, parasol, gloves, stockings, etc., to match each suit.

In silks there is a great variety of tissues this spring.

The Parisian, whatever her station, never has a large number of toilets at one time, which accounts for her always being dressed in the fashion.

Some of the new bonnets look like evening caps or headdresses, as they are composed of a garland of flowers and of a ruche of lace.

It is the fashion at the present time for ladies to paint or etch menu and guest cards for their dinner parties.

White silk, richly repped, is largely used for wedding dresses.

A Good Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula. Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous system, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is Vegetine?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine; give it fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend neighbor and acquaintance: "Try it; it has cured me."

Vegetine for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other medicine. Why? Vegetine will cure these complaints.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1869.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarraparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. C. H. TUCKER,

Pass. Agent Mich. Central R. R.,
25-4t 69 Washington St., Boston.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists

Railways.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.

On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. A. M.
Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.30	1.00

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
Milesburg	10.20	4.58
Bellefonte	10.30	5.12

A. M. P. M.

DANIEL EHOADS, Gen. Supt.

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA
Penn R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte.

Insurance.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS

SOMETIMES OCCUR, UPON THE RAILROAD, AND WHERE CROWDS OF PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED TOGETHER.

Before going to the Centennial it would be prudent to provide yourself with an ACCIDENT Policy in the only purely

Accident Insurance Company represented in Bellefonte.

THE HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IS THE ONLY COMPANY WHICH ISSUES BOTH SHORT AND LONG TERM POLICIES.

Tickets issued by their agent from one to thirty days. $5 00 weekly indemnity paid for every $1000 00 insured.

$15 00 weekly indemnity paid for every ticket issued.

W. B. RANKIN, Agent.

OFFICE—North of Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

Carriages.

S A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages, Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

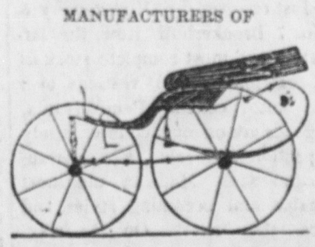
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

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FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 31ot

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison und St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport, Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California! Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Cross, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. 17n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS	leaves New York		9 25 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
"	"	Erie	10.05 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves New York		8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	2.10 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.40 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Philada		7.20 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.30 a. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	1.20 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
"	"	Renovo	4.15 p. m
"	"	Kane	8.45 p. m
"	"	Buffolo	
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM.	leaves Phila		8.00 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	8.30 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m
SUNDAY EX.	leaves New York		8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	2.10 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.10 a. m
"	"	arr. at Will'sp't	7.40 a. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA EXPRESS	leaves Erie		7.00 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	6.30 a. m
"	"	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.40 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.25 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	5.39 p. m
"	"	New York	7.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Kane		6.00 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.10 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	11.20 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	12.40 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4.10 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	7.20 p m
"	"	New York	10.13 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
"	"	Washington	9.05 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
"	"	Renovo	8.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.05 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	11.15 p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.45 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	"	Phila	7.00 a. m
"	"	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3.55 a m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7.25 a m
"	"	New York	10.25 a m
SUNDAY EX.	leaves Williamsport		2.15 a m
"	arr. at	Harrisburgh	11.40 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3.30 p. m
"	"	New York	6.45 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 p. m

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup't.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Curtain Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Green apples and cholera morbus are now in order.

——The prudent man now layeth in a goodly supply of anthracite, before it has "riz" in price.

——The barn of Archibald Allison at Lamar was destroyed by fire last week, being first struck by lightning, and its contents entirely consumed.

——Mr. John P. Harris has had the damage done to his new pavement on Howard street repaired, and now a better one cannot be found in the place.

——Everybody who can get hold of a net now-a-days puts in his time fishing. It is astonishing the number of fish that have been taken this season.

——Our farmers are very nearly all done cutting their wheat. The harvest has been abundant, and our agricultural friends are well pleased with the crops.

——On Thursday evening quite a storm occurred at Zion. The damage to some of the farms in that vicinity, as well as to the grain, was very heavy.

——That sink hole on Linn street is now covered with a beautiful coating of green slime. This is an extra inducement which Bellefonte holds out for visitors to come to our mountain city for their health.

——Andrew Morrison has the duplicate for collecting the State and County taxes in Bellefonte. Andy has cheek enough to make a good collector, and we advise those who are slow pay to look out or he will be after them with a sharp stick.

——Mr. Broadbent, one of the employees of the Reliance Machine Works, who stops at the Bush House, was removing grease from his hands by the use of benzine, on Monday evening last, and coming too near the light the vapor took fire, burning his hands quite seriously.

——The "oldest inhabitant" would hardly recognize the country below and above Foster Tate's since the flood. It looks as though a great river had broken loose from its bed and went tearing and plunging down the gorge. Trees were torn up by their roots, huge rocks, some of them weighing half a ton, were taken from the banks and tumbled into the stream, and all manner of debris was piled up in the hollow ten or twelve feet high.

——There is a great deal said in our exchanges about the "heated term." In one day sixty persons died in Philadelphia, and forty in New York, from over-heat. Persons who can should get away from the furnace-like heat of our large cities, and what better place can they come than to our mountain city. There is no danger from heat here, and there is plenty of room at our hotels. The Bush House can give first-class accommodations to at least three hundred guests.

——Last week one of the prisoners in our fine Democratic jail concluded that he had indulged the county long enough by staying in that place where the storms of heaven have free and uninterrupted access, so he concluded to leave. He dug out with a barlow knife which he had in his possession, and was discovered by the watchful sheriff just as he had almost accomplished his freedom. The sheriff has discovered that eternal vigilance is the price of keeping prisoners in that Democratic institution.

——On Saturday morning about eight o'clock, while Mr. John Barnes who resides on Railroad street below the depot was sitting at home, a person hastily ran up and told him that smoke was issuing from the windows of the second story. Mr. Barnes rushed up stairs to his own room, and found that his trunk which had been left open, had caught fire from a spark which had dropped into it from the chimney, and quite a conflagration was raging inside. He immediately caught hold of the trunk and threw it out of the window, burning his hand severely as he did so. The contents of the trunk were entirely ruined, and John now mourns for three or four suits of "glose" which were in the unfortunate box, and 'nary a cent of insurance. Happily Mr. Barnes' presence of mind prevented what might have been a serious conflagration.

——The great rain storm which visited Bellefonte on the evening of the first of July, lasted one hour and forty-seven minutes. According to the estimate of the REPUBLICAN, it extended over a tract of forty square miles, and as about eight inches of water fell, the weight is supposed to have been twenty millions of tons, five hundred thousand of which descended on the ill-fated borough of Bellefonte alone. The REPUBLICAN'S estimate is certainly a very remarkable one and shows how closely they figure up in Centre county.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

For the benefit of the *Gazette and Bulletin* we state that our estimate is not so remarkable a calculation after all. From the data furnished us it is quite well established that from six to eight inches of rain fell during that deplorable event. In order to do justice to all parties who furnished us the data we will say seven inches fell. In a square mile there are 4,014,489,600 square inches, which would make that many cubic inches of rain when the surface is covered one inch deep, equal to 2,323,200 cubic feet. A cubic foot of rain water weighs 62½ pounds, hence 2,323,200 multiplied by 62½ equals 145,200,000 pounds or 72,600 tons to one inch of rain, and seven inches would make 7 times 72,600 tons, or 508,200 tons to the square mile. As Bellefonte occupies a square mile our assertion that over five hundred thousand tons of rain fell in our borough, was under, instead of over, the actual amount. The only advantage we see in so much rain falling here instead of at Williamsport is, that had it fallen there the people would not have been informed as to the actual state of facts.

——We often have inquiries from persons throughout the county as to how Mr. Robert P. Tuten, formerly one of the proprietors of this paper, is getting along. He went away from here about a year ago to take a position upon the *Mining Gazette*, a paper published at Houghton, Michigan. His assets at that time were a joint interest with us in about three thousand dollars of book accounts, with liabilities against the firm of about half that sum. One would have thought that he might have been able to take away more than $50 but he was not, nor to this day has there been fifty per cent. of these old bills collected. But from the following article taken from the Hancock *Journal* of that State, it will be seen that he has met with good success, notwithstanding the fact that he had no money. We certainly hope that all that is intimated by the article in question is true. Here is what it says:

"Mr. R. P. Tuten has purchased the Young property, Houghton, for $3600. As the above was a cash sale some surprise has been expressed that Mr. Tuten should have the means to make the purchase, and many reports have been circulated as to its being purchased in his name for other parties. The truth, however, is that Mr. Tuten is abundantly able to make more than one purchase of this kind. He came to this section about a year ago with scarcely money enough to pay a month's board, identified himself with the *Mining Gazette*, in which position his gentlemanly and courteous manner immediately won him a large circle of influential friends. Partly by their assistance, perhaps, but mainly by his own energy and shrewdness, he has made rapid strides on the road to fortune. He got his 'send off' by a careful manipulation of stocks last winter. This shows what a man of sense and pluck can do in the copper region."

——There will be a congregational meeting of the Presbyterian society this evening for the purpose of electing a pastor. Several candidates have been heard, and many of them are good, but the one we hear the most talk about is a Mr. Butler from Clearfield, although he has not preached as a candidate; yet it is thought he would come if he received a unanimous call. The others who have been heard have some friends, so it is hard to say how the congregation may decide. We hope, however, that they may secure the services of a good man. The salary that is paid is large enough to secure a first-class preacher, and the society ought not to be satisfied with any other. Mr. Butler is a man of talent and ability, an earnest, energetic, faithful, christian worker, and if the choice should fall upon him we have no doubt but what he would grow in favor as he became better acquainted with our people.

——Just received by Montgomery & Co., No. 7 Brockerhoff Row, the largest, latest, and most complete stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings ever brought into central Pennsylvania. These goods are on our counter ready for inspection and sale. Fits guaranteed or no sale. Made in the most fashionable and becoming styles, and at prices the lowest. On the way, from the eastern manufacturers, a large and complete stock of ready made clothing, at ruinous prices. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. Hats at wholesale and retail, at wholesale prices. Farmers accommodated in trade for grain and produce at the market prices. Shirts a specialty—as low as one dollar.

——It is now the policy of the Democracy, especially the office-hunters, to make things as hard for the Republicans as possible, in order that they can blame the hard times on the Republican party. The Democratic lawyers and justices of the peace make it an object to sue all the Republicans they can, and it is to be hoped that those Republicans who voted for 'Squire Gephart in the North ward, will get the full benefit of their folly before his term expires.

——Commencing with the July number the *Penn Monthly* will be hereafter published (for the Penn Monthly Association) by Joseph H. Coates & Co., Philadelphia. The editorship and ownership will remain unchanged.

SUMMER DIET.—Eat berries, fresh vegetables, milk, bread, and cut down the bills for meat and other heating and exciting articles of food. The extreme warm weather is admonitory; the human system, after months of solid substance, needs a change, and nature comes in and gives us just what is appropriate for the season. Prudence in diet may save doctors' bills and will certainly give those who practice it clear heads, willing hands and elasticity of sleep. In addition to this if you buy your groceries of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, opposite our office, you will not only preserve your health but you will preserve your money also. The love of money is the root of evil. Some have perverted this, saying, to 'money is the root of all evil." Well, all our readers will be willing to have a goodly supply of this "root of evil," and the way to save it is to buy your groceries of Sechler. They are selling now cheap for cash, or will give a short credit of thirty days; but when the time is up, to keep your credit good, you must come down with the stamps.

——We desire to call attention to the card of the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary to be found in another column. This is one of the very best institutions of learning in the State, and is under the direction of a competent and efficient corps of instructors. It is pleasantly and beautifully situated in a healthy locality. The price for board and tuition is remarkably low, and Centre county parents will do well to inquire into its advantages before sending their children elsewhere. We know of no school in the State where we would send our children and feel confident of their receiving every moral and intellectual advantage of training as at this institution. They have no second-class teachers, and the best rules of Eastern seminaries have been adopted there. Rev. Edward J. Gray is President, and a letter for information addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

——On Tuesday evening, says the *Journal*, a thunder storm passed over Philipsburg, and, though not much rain fell, there was very sharp lightning and heavy thunder accompanying it. A heated bolt struck the planing mill owned by Hoover, Harris & Co., and set it on fire in three or four places. The men being at work at the time, they put forth every effort to extinguish the flames, which they finally succeeded in doing. Surely this was a narrow as well as providential escape, for if it had transpired an half hour subsequent when the men would have been out of the mill, the rest of the town would have been a heap of smouldering ruins.

——On Tuesday evening of last week, Jacksonville and vicinity was visited by a very heavy rain storm, doing considerable damage to the roads and crops. Some grain was carried away, and some of the bridges; deep gullies were washed in the roads, and other freaks which the lightning and the storms have of late been "cutting up" were re-enacted to a certain extent in that vicinity. J. S. & R. McCalmont had some meadow hay carried off. The house of Henry Yerick was flooded, the water passing though from front to back door. The road leading from Bellefonte to Jacksonville was never in a worse condition than it is at the present time.

——As our foreman, Mr. E. L. Gray, leaves for the East next week, we have employed to fill his place Mr. Dana Woolley, of Pittsburg. Mr. Woolley has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and comes to us well prepared to execute the duties of his position. He has had years of careful training at the business, and we are assured that he is fully competent to give perfect satisfaction to us and our patrons. He has been foreman in the job office of Somers & Bro., of Pittsburg, which position he yields to come to us.

THE CENTENNIAL SHOE.—Notwithstanding everything, almost, has the word "Centennial" attached to it, either as a bell to the neck or a kettle to the tail, either as a prefix or an affix, the Centennial shoe, although old in regard to the style of the buckle, and in one sense its shape, yet probably is the best and neatest shoe gotten up in modern times. It can be seen, together with a large stock and variety of gentlemen's, ladies' and childrens' shoes, at the store of E. Graham & Son, Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa.

——The stable of Mr. James Sommerville, on the alley back of Spring street, was entered by thieves last Thursday night, and a quantity of chop taken without the owner's permission. The thieves must have been hungry, as nothing else has been missed. An entrance was effected through a window.

——Mrs. Robert McKnight, whom we reported last week as having been thrown from a carriage and seriously injured, we are glad to be able to announce is slowly improving, and her complete recovery now seems probable.

——Several members of the Centennial Temperance Club, who passed the Fourth of July unscathed, have since been "tipping the rosy."

——The Philipsburg *Journal* comes to us this week only half the usual size. Our friends out there have suffered some loss by the recent fire, which burnt the building in which their office was. We are glad to learn, however, that they were able to save the most of their material, except the presses, which were too heavy to move. It is seldom when a fire gets into a printing office that much is saved, therefore our friends of the *Journal* have reason to thank the willing and careful hand that assisted them in their time of need. We shall expect soon to see the *Journal* again in all its original glory.

——Although Philipsburg has been visited by fire several times lately, destroying a large portion of the town, yet we are glad to learn that the best hotel in the place—the Lloyd House—still remains, and our friends who visit that town will find the gentlemanly proprietor as ready and willing as ever to render them every accommodation as usual. Mr. Lloyd knows how to keep a first-class house, as all know who ever had the good fortune to stop with him. All who desire to visit that town will be glad to know that amid the general wreck the Lloyd House still remains.

——Since the fire in Philipsburg on the 30th ult., several temporary buildings have been in the course of erection. Mr. George H. Zeigler has put up a large building which he proposes using as a hardware store, on the old Munson lot, on Front street, and James G. Wighaman and C. G. Hirlinger have put up two smaller buildings close by, where they propose opening out their old business—clothing and provision. Another building has been erected on Presqueisle street for the use of Musser as a tin shop. Hobart Allport is also putting up a building on his old site, where he will soon have on a full line of drugs, etc.

——The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, is received by the people of the north, south, east and west with great enthusiasm. And so are Sechler's groceries—because they are the best and cheapest that can be found. He sells nothing but A, No. 1 goods, and takes nothing but A No. 1 money. No long credit there; their long time slate is broken, and this is the secret of their success. It is a great wonder how they can sell such good goods for so low a price, and the whole secret is contained in that little word, "cash." They buy for cash, therefore they buy cheap; they sell for cash, consequently they can sell cheap. Just try them once and see. Remember the place, Bush House block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office.

——A correspondent from Unionville, over the signature of "Young Hayes," sends us the following item of local news:

On Saturday evening last, as the burning rays of the sun had sunk behind the Alleghanies, making the mercury descend and a delightful coolness to pervade the atmosphere, causing the streets of our little village to appear delightful, inviting the promenade and pleasure driving, young and old were out enjoying our pure mountain air, when a sight presented itself to view which struck terror to all hearts. A horse and buggy dashed furiously up the street with two young ladies occupants, screaming wildly for help. The runaway horse belonged to D. S. Rumberger, Esq., who was driving out and had taken for company Misses Ettie McEwin and Sallie Taylor. He had got out of the carrage for some purpose when the horse took fright from some cause and started, the ladies screaming, which had the effect to quicken his speed. He ran around several squares, through allies, over all obstacles, and failed to be caught. Reaching Main street he dashed wildly along, hundreds of people trying to stop him, but without success. On he went, crossing the Bald Eagle railroad crossing down towards the Bald Eagle river. The crowd followed in close pursuit expecting to find the lifeless bodies of the lady passengers. Near the river the little floods had piled the street full of rocks and debris of every kind, and it was not thought that they could pass these without being dashed against the rocks. It seemed as though speedy death must follow; but, fortunately for the ladies, the wheel of the buggy struck a tree, near the residence of Dr. Cambridge, the buggy was overturned, the ladies thrown out and the horse passed on, making quick work with the carrage. Drs. Russell and Cambridge were soon at the scene of the accident, and by proper restoratives, succeeded in bringing the ladies to consciousness. Miss McEwin was found to be injured very badly in the shoulders and head, while Miss Taylor suffered principally from nervous shock, and for a long time was thought to be dying. Lounges were procured and the injured parties taken to their homes, where, under proper care, they are both doing well.

The affair caused considerable excitement in our town. Many sympathizing friends visited the injured ladies, anxious to learn that they were out of danger. Both ladies have many friends and are among the most highly respected young ladies of our town.

PERSONAL.—G. A. Jacobs, Esq., of Boalsburg, called upon us a few days ago to pay his subscription. He is a new subscriber, not having taken the paper quite a year yet. We hope he may long continue with us now that he has commenced. He is a gentlemanly fellow, and we enjoyed his call very much.

—Mr. Frank Montgomery, of the firm of Montgomery & Co., returned last week from a tour though the East. He visited Boston in the course of his travels, and speaks in high terms of the attractions of the "Hub" and its environs.

—Mr. D. T. Kerr, of Centre Hall, gave us a little of the needful a few days ago. Mr. Kerr subscribed for our paper during the campaign of 1874, and has kept on with it to the present time. He is a live, energetic fellow, and we hope, a good Republican.

—Abraham Sussman, Esq., left town last Monday to spend the heated term at Cape May.

—William White, of Pine Glenn, is an old subscriber, one of the faithful old stand-bys. He called upon us a few days ago and paid his subscription. He is always prompt, and seems to know that the printer, as well as other people, needs some money once in a while. We have two subscribers at that place, however, who do not seem to realize this fact, for they have received our paper ever since we have been here, and have never paid us a cent for it. We will not name them now, but we would remind them that this is the Centennial year, and we have not seen the big show yet, for want of the money which they and such others as they are keeping from us. We hope that they and all other delinquents who read this will step up to the captain's office and settle their little bills.

—William P. Fisher, of Unionville, Fleming post-office, is an honest old Quaker, and the best man to buy trees of all kinds from that can be found in this county. You can always depend upon getting just what he represents, and then his trees are acclimated, and therefore purchasers will have better luck with them than with others purchased in New York or other places. We advise all our readers to purchase their trees of Mr. Fisher. He is one of our old subscribers, and prompt as a major.

—J. H. Johnston, of Pine Grove Mills, called upon us and left us a two-dollar William. This pays his paper to January 1, 1877. That is the way to do it. We have a great many names on our list who, if they would do the same thing, would find that they would be all the happier for having paid their debts, and a great many of them, we are sorry to say, could not pay up to next January without making a very big hole in a ten-dollar bill. If we should leave their little bills with the 'Squire they would no doubt make an awful fuss, but that is the place where they will go if something is not done to reduce the indebtedness before long. If they would do as Mr. Johnston does, viz: pay up every year, they would save us a great amount of anxiety and trouble. Mr. Jonston is one of our best subscribers. We wish him long life and abundant success.

—H. T. Ryman, druggist, of Milesburg, called upon us a few days ago. We were not in at the time but he left his card in the shape of a two dollar green-back, for which he has our thanks. Mr. Ryman is always prompt, and we recommend him to the confidence and good-will of all printers throughout the land.

—M. P. Riddle of Mt. Eagle—a name as familiar as a household word in Bellefonte. Mr. Riddle called upon us and paid for his paper up to next July. What do some of the dead beats who are owing us for the last three years think of that? Do you not think Mr. Riddle sets an example worthy of emulation? We wish you would follow in his foot-steps. Mr. Riddle is a pleasant, gentlemanly man, and we hope he will always call when he comes to town.

—Mr. Edward L. Gray, the efficient foreman of this office, will start next week for an extended tour through the Eastern States. On his way he will stop at Philadelphia, and view the wonders of the Centennial Exhibition. From there he will proceed to New York, take a hasty glance at that modern Gotham, and from there to Boston, taking in on his way Shelbourne Falls and the Hoosac tunnel. He will make the "Hub" his base of operations, and from there will visit the cities of Nashua, Manchester, and the towns of Milford, Mount Vernon and Conway, in New Hampshire, and the famous White Mountains. He will also visit the cities of Augusta and Portland, in Maine. He has marked out a delightful pleasure route, and we hope he may have a pleasant and prosperous voyage. But his trip is not alone for pleasure. Mr. Gray is a young man, and desires to complete his knowledge of the business which he has chosen. He will, during his stay, view the inside workings of some of the largest printing establishments in the United States, or the world, and when he returns will have such a knowledge of the "art preservative," as will entitle him to the distinction of being one of the most thorough printers in the intricate branches of the trade to be found in the State. We hope he may succeed in this laudable undertaking. We have received the assurance from him that after he has completed his education he will return and give us the benefit of his extended knowledge and experience.

—Wolfs' Store is a small place on the other side of the mountains, as full of Democrats as an egg is full of meat. We have several Democratic subscribers over there, but we do not know whether our friend Mr. Thomas Stover is one or not; we hope not, but this we do not know. He is a subscriber to the REPUBLICAN, and prompt pay. He manages to get to Bellefonte once in a while and when he does he always calls to see us, and we are always glad to have our friend call. He complains that the paper does not go regularly, and thinks the blame is with some of the parties who have the mails in charge. He says they have the same trouble with the "Watchman" and other papers. If this should come to the knowledge of the Government, they might make it lively for these delinquent mail carriers. Uncle Sam won't stand much fooling.

—The day after the Fourth, Mr. Geo. W. Fleck, of Milesburg, called upon us for the first time—hope it won't be the last, as we found him very agreeable company. Mr. Fleck wanted to subscribe for the REPUBLICAN, which was agreeable news to us, and we hastened to enroll him among our honored patrons. He is a Republican, staunch and true, and will score one for Hayes and Wheeler, this fall.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending July 15, 1876, and each dated July 4, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

J Adair, Fire Place, Kilbuck
W Forman, Burning Petroleum, Titusville
S Merrick, Chimney Tops, New Brighton
W Boyden, Piston Packing, Harrisburg
J Hearttagen, Label Holder, Allentown
E Andrews, Saw Sharpener, Williamsport
J Boals, Mail Bag Crane, Dinsmore
J Dixon, Saving Soda Ash, Manayunk
J Eaton and C Latam, Threading Pipe, Shamokin
Ebert and Wehrle, Stove, Pittsburgh
R Hall, Oil Well Ejector, Titusville
J Helm, Stoves, Allegheny
E High, Oil Cup, Reading
J Klein, Washing Machine, Allentown
F Knauss, Lamp Bracket, Scranton
E Lafferty, Horse Collar, Saltsburg
D Averhiser, Cutler Heads, Williamsport
G Keck, Sash Fastener, Bethlehem
J Richards, Fire Arm, Philipsburg

MARRIED.

At Unionville, Centre county, Pa., July 13 1876, by Rev. J. V. B. Hughes, Mr. E. A. Shoope, of Snow Shoe, to Miss Carrie B. Biddle, of Unionville.

At Unionville, Centre county, Pa., July 2, 1876, by Rev. J. V. B. Hughes, Mr. Jacob C. Eckley, of Julian, to Miss Bulah C. Morrison, of Unionville.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 19, 1876.

The transactions in the mercantile trade continue moderate, and we do not hear of any merchant complaining of having more than he can do. The late excessive hot weather made it very desirable to find cool places, and buyers are disposed to lie off for a more favorable atmosphere.

WHEAT—The transactions in wheat are nominal. The prospect for housing the new crop in good condition is very favorable, which is reported as being above the average in quantity and of about the usual good quality. The price, however, is languishing, and new wheat is being offered at the seaboard at ruinously low prices. There has been no demand for old wheat in Philadelphia during the past three weeks.

CORN—The prospect for corn is looking up, and the Western market is quite firm. There is no material change in prices yet, but it is hoped that an upward movement will take place before the coming crop shall be placed upon the market.

OATS—Oats keeps pace with corn, with the same feeling toward it.

HAY—The market is well supplied out of the field at $16 per ton.

BUTTER—The market is very scarce of good butter, and prices are about as poor as the quality.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20@1 25
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	75
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40@45
Oats	30@35
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Butter	15c
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh Butter per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	15
Oranges, per doz	30
Lemons, per doz	40

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	119¾	120¼
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	116	116¼
" " " '65, J. and J	117¾	117¾
" " " '67, " "	119¼	119¾
" " " '68, " "	121	121¾
" 10-40 coupon	117¾	118¼
" Pacific 6's, cy	125¾	126
New 5's, Reg. 1881	116¾	116¾
" " c 1881	117¾	117¾
Called Bonds		
Gold	111¾	111¾
Silver	109	109
Pennsylvania	52¾	52¾
Reading	44¾	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18¼
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	44¾
" Valley	57¾	57¾
United R. R. of J	139¾	140
Oil Creek	10	10¼
Northern Central	23¾	24¾
Central Transportation	46	46¾
Nesquehoning	53¾	54
C. & A. Mortgage 6's '89	104¾	105